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VOL. XI. NO. 11. NEW YORK, SATURDAY JUNE 15, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WITH THE MINERS.

A TRIP THROUGH THE COAL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Socialist Saloons (?) a la Glasgow—Germans Coming Over Disgusted With "Volkszeitung" Lies—Houtzdale in Prosperity's Grasp—Scranton's Hypocritical Looks—Patton Socialists Keeping Fakir and Capitalist on the Jump—A Scheme to Break up Meeting Frustrated.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 7.—Sunday night I finished the work in the hard coal region with an indoor meeting on the west side in Scranton—a working class district. In the audience were two prohibitionists, who, curiously enough, were young men and wage workers. When questions were invted they buckled into the task of converting all present to the Wooley doctrine that drunkeness is the cause of poverty in spite of the fact that the audience was composed of men who were temperate and poor and that the prohibs admitted that they themselves were as rich as the rest of us and had never been drunk in their lives, and at that they live in Scranton. The questions and the ensuing discussion brought out a fierce attack from the prohibs on Socialism (?) a la Glasgow. They denounced the Glasgow bamboozlers for introducing "Socialist saloons," whatever in Hades they may be; they said that crime had increased in Glasgow since Socialisism (?) was introduced there and wound up by declaring that they "believed in Socialism," but "prohibition must come first." What a pleasure it would be to dump all these dry fanatics into a big cage with the glassconscious, "beer und Socialismus," "twenty-five years a Socialist" mob of counterfeits and let them fight it out. A big bunch of WEEKLY PEOPLES was distributed and some subscriptions taken to same.

At the short business meeting which followed four young men made application to join the Section and an old time German comrade, who had wandered away from the fold and fallen among Kangs, came back to his first love. He had read comrade Max Forker's vigorous indictment of the crooks who are pulling the legs of the German comrades and had detected the "Volkszeitung" in plain lying. Being honest he left bad company.

Tuesday night I spoke in Houtzdale. We had a good crowd but no questions were asked. Sold quite a few copies of "What Means This Strike?" and distributed a lot of leaflets. Prosperity has Houtzdale. You can easily see that if you are forced to look at the town. It is one of those god-forsaken collections of hovels which the coal barons house their slaves in and call a town. It is a coarse blotch on the surface of the earth; the outward sign of the inward hell in which the mine slaves spend their lives. In one respect it is not so offensive to the sight of a decent man as Scranton. Houtzdale is not hypocritical; it is a murderous, vugar slave pen and looks it. But in Scranton the untutored yap, who is proud of "our" fine buildings points out to you the fine high school, which workmer's children cannot attend;—a splendid library and the magnificent pile occupied by that colossal humbug, the Scranton Correspondence School of Mines, a leg-pulling "short cut to knowledge and good jobs" which has netted its promoters millions and proves how capitalism expoits even the despair of its midde class victims. But while you look at these monuments to stupidity and cupidity you see, slinking along the other side of the street, a few more monuments: a ragged, grimy-faced crowd of little boys returning from work. Not for such as these is the beautiful library buiding fixed up like a cathedral, stained glass windows, high arched ceiling and soft voiced attendants; not for such as these are high schools built. At the age when this world should be to them a playground made especially for children to romp in and the merry laugh of innocence and youth bring out from them as natural as the esong of the birds, they are dwarfed and stunted in body, blotted in mind and darkened in soul by the vicious and hypocritical capitalist class. What a debt of gratitude we owe these rulers of ours! How these—our children should give thanks and prayer anad praise to the God, Capital! Maybe we will pay the debt for these little ones before they grow up for the task:

"For its round of ceaseless travail;
"Its gnawing fear and cares
"Its darkened mind and stunted frame
"Its childhood lost and its blotted name
"We owe you, O, millionaires!"

Wednesday night I spoke in Patton. This is one of the coal towns which has lately passed under the shadow of the Trust. For years the Socialist Labor Party banner has been flaunted in the face of "brother capital" and the cowardly fakers who claim there is kinship between the robber anad his victim. A handful of Socialsits have kept fakir and robber on the jump here. When these try to clap the blinders on the deluded miner's eyes, every time the militant Socialists pulled them off. After every Socialist agitator spoke here the fakirs, who dared not debate in public, circulated among the miners and told them how much they, the fakirs, "believed in socialism," but "the S. L. P. did not have the right tactics towards trades unions" that the S. L. P. speakers "attack our leaders and call them bunco-steerers without giving any proof." I was warned of this by the comrades and that there was a scheme to disrupt the meeting by the old game of having drunks raise trouble if I was not floored by a loaded question about the conduct of the S. L. P. men whom the fakirs claim are no better than the crooks we denounce.

The meeting was held in front of the principal hotel and a splended big crowd of workmen listened for an hour and a half to a talk on Socialism and trades unions and then they gathered under the roof of the verandah which runs around the hotel and stood for another half hour to hear a one time cockroach mine owner and his drunken pal get what was coming to them. They had evidently come for the purpose of making trouble but soon discovered that the crowd was a bad one to monkey with. Most of the men present were U. M. W. men who are forced to pay dues by the outrage known as the check-off system, which simply means that the employer deducts 3 cents from every dollar due the eminer and turns it over to that fraction of Organized Scabbery called the United Mine Workers Yoonyun officers. Without this robbery the U. M. W. would go to pieces like a house of cards. Well, these miners had heard the ugly facts stated about their organization and the true prinsiples of trade unionism as exemplified by the Socialist Trade & Labor Allance contrasted with the silly and criminal theory of the U. M. W. They had been asked what the correct name was for a leader who deliberately played the game for the bosses and led the workers into the trap they find themselves in every time they go on strike. Why the S. L. P. brands their mis-leaders as fakirs was plainly stated and they were invited to defend themselves if present and offered plenty of time to explain. Not a whimper came from a fakir; they played the same game here as they do everywhere; they sneaked away as soon as the crowd began looking for the local gods, and to-morrow they will back-cap and insinuate and put words in my mouth no Socialist ever uttered. But the two freaks who tried to remember their little lesson asked questions and then began to talk to each other while the questions were being answered. The questions were answered just as though they were put with good intentions, and the freaks were called to order for their noise. The crowd silenced them once, and then the chairman administered a rebuke that should last these two worthies the rest of their lives. They slunk away like whipped and scared curs.

The same stories of working class misery are told here in the soft coal regions as I heard in the hard coal regions and one need only look to see how true the stories are. The little boy slave starts a procession which ends where the boy commenced financially in a broken down wreck of an old man, empty of pocket, physically a bankrupt, sad of heart, and the only prospect for the time left him on the earth where the capitalist has finally turned him out to die like an old pit mule is the poor house as a way station on his road to a pauper's grave. And such are the gifts and fruits of Christian capitalism and Organized Scabbery.

WM. S. DALTON.

INT'L MACHINISTS' CONVENTION.

Invites Enemies of the Wage Workers to a Banquet.

TORONTO, June 10.—The delegates of the machinists unions holidaying in Toronto among other jollifications held a banquet Thursday night. It added one more damning fact to the indictment of O'Connell and his accomplices. Beside a host of freaks, fakirs and government officials who were invited, there were two pronounced enemies of the wage workers: Hon. G. W. Ross, Attorney-General of Ontario, and O. A. Howland, Mayor of Toronto.

Hon. G. W. Ross, in the Provincial Legislature of 1900 vigorously opposed a proposition to permit propertiless men to hold aldermanic offices. He said that a measure to abolish the property qualification should never be introduced with his consent. The only change he favored was an increase in the amount required to qualify. The honorable gentleman had to decline the invitation, but it was with regret. He was sorry he was unable to meet such congenial conspirers against the wage workers.

O. A. Howland, however, accepted the invitation. He is known as "the gentleman mayor," and made himself prominent during his candidature for the mayorality of Toronto by scorning all reference to the workers. During the banquet he made a speech that sounded like mixed drinks. He said "he was a believer in men, and especially in the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon, no matter under what flag." Erase "Anglo-Saxon" and substitute "capitalists," and his meaning is clear; for the very next day, at a meeting of the City Council, he objected to civic employes receiving 18 cents an hour. He said the city was paying more than other employers. If the city continued to pay 18 cents the men ought to be worked proportionately harder.

Thus do the pure and simple labor fakirs traffic with capitalists; thus did the delegates of the striking machinists caress the men who spit in the faces of other workers. Such tactics will never solidify the workers, will never build up a vigorous, militant organization, will never achieve anything but defeat.

WELL DONE, AUSTRALIA!

GOOD RESULTS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S MAIDEN EFFORT AT THE POLLS.

The Vote Polled—Wholesale Disfranchisement Tactics of the Capitalists—Capitalistic "Socialism"—The Right to Use the "People's" Railways.

SYDNEY, April 6.—The first political battle of the Socialist Labor Party in Australia is over, and the first Socialist vote in the country has been recorded.

The result is gratifying to all concerned. The party had six candidates in the Fedaral campaign. The vote credited to these candidates at the time of writing is:

Neill	5,895
Thompson	5,715
Holland	4,801
Moroney	4,214
Melling	3,529
Morrish	3,066

The figures for Morrish represent, approximately, of course, the solid Socialist vote. The figures show that 3,000 voters in New South Wales have clear ideas concerning the revolutionary Socialist movement, and are prepared to uphold it.

Had it not been for the wholesale disfranchising tactics of the party in power, the lowest S. L. P. vote would certainly not have been less than 5,000. Thirty-seven thousand votes were declared "defective" and there is evidence that a good percentage of these belonged to the S. L. P. candidates.

As is generally known, Australia is pointed to as the present day Utopia, where the "differences" between capital aid Labor have been "amicably" settled.

The capitalists here, instead of setting up a dummy "socialist" party, to run the working class political action lightning into the eground (as was done in America, in the case of the Social Democracy), themselves engnieer the so-called "socialist" movement.

The Socialist Labor Party had to meet and overthrow the bamboozling pretences of such proposals as the Federal Old Age Pension, financial and other schemes advocated by powerful political organizations.

Right through the campaign the S. L. P. fought uncompromisingly on the lines of the class struggle, pointing out how to-day society is divided into two HOSTILE classes — the working class which produces everything and owns nothing, and the capitalist class which owns everything, produces nothing, and yet is enabled to appropriate two-thirds of the product of the workers' toil. It was shown that "harmony of interest" could not be, so long as these two classes —the robbed and the robber exist.

The speakers and the literature of the Party made a good impression every where.

The capitalist press, of course, suppressed all news of the S. L. P. propaganda. This, however, was naturally to be expected, as the organs of capitalism only fight for the class that owns them. The alleged "labor" press followed suit, and the S. L. P. made open warfare on the dastardly devotees of Australian fakirdom.

Americans will no doubt have been regaled with the accounts of the "benefits" of labor that accrue from the Australian State railways. Here is one of the "benefits": Capitalist politicians, sitting as members of the State parliaments, voted to give themsves the free use of the State raiways for furthering their own candidates. The Socialist Labor Party demanded that the same privilege to the use of the "people's railways" be accorded to them. Sir William Lyne, who traveled free over the railways, in connection with his own campaign, did not even deign to reply to the communication. Hence while the candidates of capitalism used the State railways free the S. L. P. candidates had to pay fare for every mile of line over which they traveled.

The total campaign fund at the disposal of the S. L. P. was less than £60, yet with that amount much was accomplished.

Thousands of manifestos, leaflets, and extra copies of the S. L. P. organ here, "The People," were scattered throughout New South Wales, while speakers were sent along the North Coast and South Coast and 200 miles along the southern line as well.

The Party is perfecting its organization and raising funds. Everything is being got in readiness to contest the coming State elections.

Child-Labor Law In Effect.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 10.—The Child-Labor Act, passed by the recent Legislature, prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in shops, mines, and factories, has gone into effect. The factory superintendents say that it "does not interfere with them," but will "seriously embarrass poor families' who are partly dependent on the work of the children. A half-dozen factory managers in Nashville condemn the law as unwise. The President of the Nashville Woolen Mills, Leonard Parkes, Sr., thinks the law a hardship on the mothers, and does not understand why it does not apply to stores, telegraph offices, newspapers, and other places where children are employed. The public generally, on the other hand, is much pleased over the effect of the law.

FAKIRS BLACK-EYED.

The Cigarmakers' Rank and File Knock Out the Modest Scheme.

The warning in the DAILY PEOPLE, of Saturday, May 25, to the International Cigarmakers, cautioning the members against another robbing scheme, so soon after the late infamous strike swindle, of sending their promenading agents out, ostensibly on a boycott tour against the firm of Kerb, Wertheimer & Schiffer, but in fact in favor of Pfeiffer's label shop, had encouraging results. Union 90 voted this Modest-Matzdorp down by nearly two-thirds majority. Some of the local Unions voted in favor of the measure, but it can safely be said that this new cunning scheme of bleeding the members still more is lost for good.

Modest and another old worthy, named Matzdorf, are the schemers in Pfeiffer's label shop. The scheme was to boycott one firm in favor of another, as was done in the Carl Upman boycott. Now that the members voted down Modest's pet scheme he is wild with rage against the DAILY PEOPLE, and is making gory threats against the paper's staff, at all of which everybody laughs, knowing the cowardice of these gentlemen.

It is even whispered about that should their rage deprive them of all discretion it would be well if these gentlemen provide themselves with an ambulance wagon when they try the assault. They will need it before the DAILY PEOPLE'S staff, or any member thereof, is through with them.

CONTRACT FOR FLORIDA CONVICTS

State Lets Them For $150 a Head for Work in Turpentine Camps.

TALLHASSEE, Fla., June 5.—The Board of State Institutions has awarded all State convicts to the Florida Naval Stores & Commission Company, of this city, at $151.50 per head a year. They are to work in the turpentine camps and to be taken out of the phosate mines. There was a big fight in the last legislature to take the convicts out of the phosphate mines, as it was asserted they were the cause of low prices for phosphate. This is the largest price ever paid here, $24 having been the previous price. The State has now 810 convicts on hand.

THE JOURNAL'S TRIPLET.

Hard Fight on its Hands Out in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4.—The fight of the Irish against the "Examiner" —owned by Hearst, also owner of the New York "Journal"—because of the innumerable ludicrous caricatures of Irishmen and women, is growing bitter. As is usually the case, Mr. Hearst's "Examiner" crawfished, but it has been hard hit, and the fight has only just commenced.

The "Examiner," like the New York "Journal," applies absent treatment to its news columns, and it has been in the habit of filling up space with disgusting distortions of workingmen and women. Those who were born in Ireland, or who were of Irish descent, took exception to the especially villainous caricatures of Irish hod carriers, Irish servant girls, and Irish laborers of all kinds. While they were the only ones to protest, it is a notorious fact that the "Examiner," the Chicago "American," and the New York "Journal" do not make a specialty of Irish workingmen only. All workingmen are made hideous, and Hearst shows his "friendliness" to labor by making workers the butt of his cheap daubers.

The Irish societies have declared war on the "Examiner," and have crippled it not a little. The result probably will be that Hearst will withdraw the offending pictures and devote his exclusive attention to nationalities which do not read English.

EMIGRATION FROM ITALY EASY.

Capitalists Hope to Quiet Clamor Due to Famine and Lack of Work.

From the new regulations it is evident that the Italian government wishes to make emigration as easy as possible, on account of famine and lack of work.

The Italian papers are now publishing the new regulations.

"A recent decree has established that passports will henceforth be given, free of charge to those who are going to foreign countries in search of work.

"A passport is good for three years, and can be renewed by a simple statement written on it.

"It is to be obtained personally or by writing, from the mayor of the town in which the applicant resides; it is free of charge, and can be had in a few days.

"When a person in a foreign country has urgent need of a passport he can obtain from the consul a permit, also gratuitous, which is good until the day he receives his new passport.

"The prohibition forbidding the emigration of young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one is annulled; but the prefect can refuse a passport to those that he believes wish to leave Italy expressly to avoid military service.

"Soldiers who are in foreign countries, with regular passports, are excused from returning for instruction (except for service), but they must have permission to emigrate from the commander of the military district as well as from the mayor. But the mayor will see to that; it is only necessary to remind him of it when requesting a passport."

THE LATEST JUNKET.

FEATHER-BED GENERALS' TRIP TO PHILIPPINES.

Assured That Danger is Over, They Go to "Inspect"—Will Make Money by it. What "Inspection" Amounts to—Past Junket Trips.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Precedent stands ahead of everything, even the acts of Congress, in the practice of the War Department, particularly of the inauguration of the emergency system by former Secretary Alger. Under the alleged pressure of emergency caused by the Spanish war a series of precedents was established which are proving to be costly to the country and very demoralizing to the public service.

The fighting is said to be all over in the Philippines, yet there is an "emergency" which apparenty compels or impels a half dozen of the department's bureau chiefs to do 25,000 miles of travel to the islands and back on so-called "inspection" service.

It is alleged that precedent warrants these journeys. Secretary Root announces that they go out to collect information necessary to the placing of the army upon a peace footing.

When the Philippine "war" began it apparently did not then occur to any of the bureaucrats that they could be of service on the ground. Athough hundreds of millions of dollars were to be expended, and perhaps thousands of lives lost, not one of them deemed the "emergency" sufficiently critical to require the exercise of his aministrative genius upon the theatre of operations. It was good enough to let subordinates go to the front then. The collecting of the necessary "information" to carry on a costly, if not bloody war, 12,000 miles away was mainly given over to junior officers of the bureaus, according to "precedent, in some cases mere lads just out of the Military Academy.

The highest grade of enginer officer employed was captain. The old colonels of the Engineer Corps sat it out in the War Department offices or in the Army Building in New York city. When the war was over several of them were immediately promoted on various pleas to the rank of brigadier general.

First and last, more than 100,000 troops of all kinds have gone out to the Philippines. Some 40,000 of these have returned and are still returning. They have been armed and equipped, transported to and fro, killed in action and died from disease, alternately fed and starved in the exegencies of the service—all without the presence of either Adjutant General Corbin, Inspector General Breckenridge, Surgeon General Sternberg, Commissary General Weston, Chief Signal Officer Greely or any other bureau chief. These officers carefully remained in Washington, while minor officers and the other fighters proceeded to first beat the Spaniards and then suppress the Filipinos.

In doing this, as Secretary Root now explains, they ran up a pretty heavy bill of "expenses," and the bureaucrats are going to Manila to cut down expenses.

In fact, the War Department ought now to have nothing of importance to learn about the Philippines. Mr. Root has recently had the advantage of conferences with officers who served throughout the war, besides several others some months back. Still, others are to arrive immediately.

These have brought or will bring all and more and better information to the Secretary upon every conceivable subject, administrative or otherwise, than can now be possibly collected by the staff Generals in the course of a flying visit to the islands.

It is the anti-climax to a great drama and brings Secretary Root and his bureaucrats into absolute ridicule.

These proposed inspection journeys for "information" are not complimentary to MacArthur and his generals, nor to the officers of the staff in the Philippines. That is the verdict of every line officer in Washington. Still, everybody laughs because everybody knows that they are junketing journeys amost pure and simple.

All this, undertaken on the pretense of economy, rather marks the new era of extravagance which has fallen upon the country. Although Dewey and Otis were refused $10,000 as members of the Philippine Commission on the plea that the statute forbade such extra compensations, here in Washington General John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, was allowed upward of $5,000 in addition to his pay, besides $10 per day expenses for five months' service on Alger's celebrated Beef Commission.

Captain Crozier's report of two years ago upon the unsatisfactory state of the fort-buiding, gunmaking and gun-mountaining branches of the new coast defense system, previously much inspected by the Secretary. Assistant Secretary and several chiefs of bureau, and duly reported by all to be perfecty satisfactory is proof that much of this "inspection" by the higher officias is worse than worthless.

There is a still more flagrant case of its inutility. Captain O. M. Carter, now serving a term in the Leavenworth Military Prison, was in charge of the Government harbor work at Savannah for upward of nine years, during which time it was proved that he swindled the Treasury out of more than $2,000,000. Now, Carter's work was "inspected" constantly by the great men of the War Department, though probably not quite so often as the new fortifications about New York, because for a large part of the year Savannah is not so seductive a neighborhood to visit. Carter's thieving became so flagrant that even the War Department inspectors at last found it out.

Upon this fake system of "inspection" —otherwise junkets—is grafted the "special car" and train abuse. The official report of the Beef Commission's expenses has heretofore been exploited. In that account, furnished to Congress, was one item of $4,430 for a special train and $3,283.22 more for Pullman cars, propably the same cars which made up the special train. Besides, the Commissioners are down for $10 per day for personal expenses. Among them were two army generals. The country is perfectly familiar with the antics of General Franklin's Solidiers' Home Board, and their "special car" journeys across the continent with "parties" of friends and members of their families. One of these "specials" cost Uncle Sam $5,000, and another $2,805.77, which included subsistence for a number of outsiders, which was refunded eventually, when the scandal became public.

Under the present mileage law a Pacific coast journey will net an army officer $250—that is, above all expenses. One to the Philippines must yield not less than $1,500, if the officer charges mileage and travels on a public transport. How the auditing officers treat vouchers for journeys on Government transports is still a secret, but perhaps Congress will also inquire into that matter next winter.

There is in the army a class of officers known as professional "mileage fiends," a name bestowed upon them by their brother officers. They are generally officers with a pull who secure orders for "journeys" on one pretense of another with no other object than to make money out of them.

Besides the "inspection" journeys of the Bureau Generals to the Philippnes, a commission of experts is about to go, or has already gone, to Alaska to investigate the fisheries; the River and Harbor Committee of the House is working westward; Chairman Hull is also "inspecting" in the Philippines; the Soldiers' Home Board is again out or but recently come in, "with their wives and a few guests," and doubtless other expensive "inspections" are in progress.

FAKIRS AND MILITIA.

They Have no Condemnation For Those of Their Ilk Who Hauled Soldiers to Albany.

Regarding the action of the Albany "labor unions" ordering the members who are in the State militia to resign from the latter body, John J. Pallas, President of the Central Fakirated Union, said yesterday that so far as he knew no move in that direction had been made.

"If I had my way," he continued, "I would take every labor man out of the militia. No workingman ought to belong to it.

"I say this because of the purpose for which the militia has been used in the last few years. The troops have been called out at the behest of capitalists to overawe and intimidate working people who have been peacefully trying to secure their rights.

"Workingmen have been called out to shoot down and bayonet their fellow-toilers. Such a condition of things is inconsistent.

"In the recent strike at Albany I know that one man called on to take up arms had a brother among the strikers, and he was practically ordered out to bayonet his own kin.

"Many of the soldiers sent from New York and Brooklyn had been strikers themselves.

"The militia is mainly made up of working men. Who else will join the National Guard? Vanderbilt will not Neither will George Gould. And few of the leading capitalists are soldiers."

"Mind you, I would not do anything to injure the militia in any way if it confined its activity to the protection of the country and turned its attention to legitimate purposes.

"When workingmen with bayonets are arrayed against other workingmen on strike, the capitalist can sit back in his chair and laugh.

"There is no need to call out the militia to suppress strikers. There was no need for troops in Albany.

"Peace is always broken by some corporation hireling, who either encourages or through his own peculiar zeal commits an act of violence, and thus the trouble begins.

"The railroads are practically willing to sacrifice a car or so, to get the militia out, and overawe the men."

George Harris, Secretary of the Cigar Makers' Union, echoed the sentiments of President Pallas.

Assistant Secretary Robinson, of Typographical Union No. 6, said that he had not heard of action being taken by any "labor union" in New York looking to the withdrawal of workingmen from the militia.

In 1895, during the railroad strike in Brooklyn Big Six, he added, had advised all workingmen who were members of the militia to resign when their terms of service expired, and many had done so. He did not believe that any member of Big Six was in the militia to-day.

"LABOR BUREAU" SCANDAL

EVIDENCE LIKELY TO RESULT IN ARREST OF FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Charges Will Likely Be Blackmail and Taking of Bribes—Wholesale Violations of Factory Laws Winked at—No Warrants Issued Yet.

First Deputy Commissioner John Williams, of the State Department of Labor, and Assistant Deputy Commissioner T. F. Branniff, of this district, yesterday placed in the hands of Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, a lot of evidence which, it is said, will result in the conviction of at least five inspectors of factories, who have been doing duty in Brooklyn, of extortion. The evidence shows that these five men, and probably four others, have been practising a regular system of extortion of the most inhumane character for some time. For several weeks past Deputy Commissioner Williams has had his men investigating the charges, and the result of that labor was embodied in the affidavits and other documents that were handed to Mr. Hedges. As yet no warrants have been issued for the men, because the evidence has not been got in shape for use yet. It must be determined first whether the offences make felonies or misdemeanors. Then warrants will be procured and the five men referred to will be arrested. The arrests will probably be made early next week.

The crimes were committed in Brooklyn, but it is expected that an investigation will disclose the fact that a similar system of extortion has been practiced in this borough as well. The authorities first became cognizant of the practice through complaints that were sent to the Deputy Commissioners by several factory owners in Brooklyn. In one of these letters was the statement that some of the inspectors in this borourh were in the scheme. A thorough inspection of the sweat shops here and in Brooklyn was inaugurated. There are twenty-five inspectors employed regularly in this city, and to help them out Labor Commissioner McMackin assigned twenty-five up-State inspectors to duty here. It has been ascertained that at least nine inspectors have been charging from $3 to $10 for issuing certificates to residents of tenements that they might use their rooms as work shops and that such rooms complied with the regulations of the anti-sweat shop law of 1897.

The law requires that the State Labor Commissioner shall issue absolutely free of charge a certificate that work may be carried on in a room or rooms in a tenement which meets the sanitary requirements and other sweat shop regulations contained in the Costello Anti-Sweatship law. When an application for such a certificate is made an inspector is sent to report on the rooms and upon his report the issuing of a certificate depends. In the Brooklyn case the inspector would refuse a certificate whether or not the rooms met the requirements of the law. Then he would send around a middle man who would tell the applicant he or she could get the certificate upon the payment of sums of from $3 to $10, according to what the middle man thought the applicant could pay.

It has also been learned that some of the inspectors have accepted bribes from manufacturers to report that their establishments are complying with the law when they are violating the law regarding fire-escapes, ventilation, water closets and machinery protection.

Detectives Williams and Branniff were closeted with Deputy Attorney-General Hedges for two hours yesterday. In that time every phase of the complaints was gone over. After the conference Mr. Hedges said:

"It is incorrect, as it has been said, that I shall conduct the prosecution of these cases. This is not like it was in the election cases that I prosecuted last year, where the Attorney-General superceded the District Attorney. These cases will be prosecuted by the District Attorney of Kings County. As the five cases we have in hand to prepare now are all in Brooklyn, Mr. Philbin will have nothing to do with them. Commissioner McMackin has referred his deputies to me for advice as to how to complain against the men. I shall investigate all this evidence and then I shall be ready to go on with the matter. No warrants have been issued yet and none will be issued until I have completed my work in the matter.

"We have direct evidence against five men. I can not say who they are or from what source the information came, but it was got at more than one factory. A number of the offenses charged were committed within a reasonably recent time, say a month."

Section 48 of the Penal Code makes the taking of any money whatever unlawfully, a felony and the maximum penalty prescribed by law is ten years imprisonment or $4,000, or both. Yet $1 and one day may be the only punishment.

Linseed Company Absorbed by Standard Oil.

At a meeting held yesterday of the American Linseed Company five directors of the Standard Oil Company were elected to the board, thus giving it control of the policy of the company. The DAILY PEOPLE predicted some weeks ago that the Standard Oil Company had taken over the property and the action taken yesterday bears out the prediction.

KNUT WICKSELL.

A SWEDISH PROFESSOR LIKE MANY WE HAVE HERE.

Still True to Himself, He Is a "Political Economist," Who Discovers Errors in Karl Marx, and B elieves That the Doc trines of Malthus Are Based Upon Knowledge.

It is about two years ago that we, through the Social Democratic papers, were reminded that Knut Wicksell still existed and told of his coming nearer to Socialism."

Anyone who happened to be in Stockholm about fifteen years ago will remember the widespread sensation created by Wicksell, partly through his Malthusianism (the doctrine that the growth of population ought to be restricted by legislation in the interest of the Commonwealth), partly through his appearance at public meetings with "proofs" of the "errors" that were to be found in the system of political economy that through Karl Marx and his followers has gained such a foothold among followers of real science.

We certainly do not deny that a rapprochement has taken place between the leaders of the Swedish Social Democracy and Knut Wicksell and his fellows, but we wish to state that this rapprochement has come to pass because of the degeneration of the Socialism of said leaders, and not through any advance that Wicksell may have made.

The very fact that about a year ago Wicksell was given the chair of political economy at the state university of Lund ought to aid us very much in understanding that Knut Wicksell has not advanced very far. For in highly conservative Sweden they would not allow a revolutionary Socialist, or even a sympathizer, to take in hand the education of youth. That would be dangerous to capitalism.

Indeed, a trained, class-conscious thinker, whether a class-conscious capitalist or a class-conscious Socialist (i. e., representing the working class), would exclaim at the news of Wicksell's promotion: "yet another devoted lackey of capitalism rewarded!" To-day the capitalist class cannot find more devoted servants, nor more servile tools than "professors" who wittingly or unwittingly prostitute themselves by appearing publicly to share the "errors" of Karl Marx.

No political economist, either before or after Karl Marx has ever dealt capitalism such telling blows as did Marx himself. And the savant that could disprove what he has said would be the greatest philanthropist and beacon to international capitalism . Knut Wicksell has many competitors for that honor, but they are all, as himself, pygmies compared to Marx.

One of these competitors is no less a personality than the leader of the French Social Democrats, Jean Jaures, who, as known to our readers, about a year ago "proved" that "Marx was mistaken when he asserted that the concentration of capital is going on quickly and surely" on every field of industry. Jaures had concluded that farming constituted an exception—and every one of the newspapers of the Swedish Social Democracy gave prominent space to that epoch-making "discovery." "Arbetaren" at the time cursorily examined the "formidable arguments," and showed them to be chaff that did not even endure the fanning of an unlearned workingman.

But to return to Knut Wicksell and his position toward Socialism; a fresh proof is now presenting itself that it is really the representatives of Social Democracy, and not Wicksell, that have changed. It was fifteen years ago, in a debate with the Social Democrats that Wicksell ppeared with his fatal proofs, which were then not only refuted by the latter, but in all ways exposed to criticism and ridicule. Now, a lecture delivered by Wicksell on the 20th of March in the city of Malmoe, and in every detail affirming the unchanged position of the professor in political economy, is reported WITHOUT COMMENTS whatsoever in the Social Democratic press, although being a direct attack upon fundamental principles of Socialism.

The lecture was on "Idleness of Labor: Its Causes and Remedies," and does honor to the capitalist professor. In the following we will give a few points which we gather from the report and and hold them up in the X-rays of Socialism.

In the report, which we found in "Landskrona-Kuriren," it is said:

"The lecturer enumerated the different kinds of idleness of labor—voluntary idleness, socially necessary idleness, season idleness, and lastly dwelt upon the idleness that comes through crises and bad times, and which is the one most felt by the working class."

In this enumeration alone we see the superficially learned man, who is trying to conceal his ignorance in the matter, his want of thoroughness, and who exposes his desire of shining—if it is not entirely a desire to bring himself to the notice of the captalist who called forth all this wisdom.

What is meant, without sophistry, by "voluntary idleness" under a social system where idleness of labor, under all circumstances for the proletarian means the same as starvation? As well one may talk of voluntary starvation.

But still more absurd is the "socially necessary" idleness of labor. With statistics that annually more and more distinctly show that in spite of the increasing idleness of labor, and in spite of the artificial exports of the products that the employed labor is allowed to create, the national wealth of all civilized countries is constantly growing—with all that, such a professor dares talk about "the socially necessary idleness of labor!" What is it that makes idleness of labor "socially necessary?" What NATURAL LAW prohibits society under such favorable circumstances of production, from allowing ALL to apply their labor power in such a way as to be able to sustain themselves? Now, a fractional part of the workers have to sustain ALL; why cannot all be allowed the still easier task of of sustaining themselves? It is only the capitalist "order" that prevents society from abolishing the idlness of labor, which with the possibility of our times of taking the powers of nature in the service of industry, never more need become necessary. In order to prove that idleness of labor is socially necessary, our professor needs firstly prove that the capitalist order of society is "socially necessary." But it is just here that the pygmy Wicksell dashes himself against the giant on the field of economics, Marx. What a pity that Wicksell is not a David with a slung-shot and still more piteous that Marx is not an awkward Goliath! Wicksell's projectiles may be very ornamental and neat in appearnce, but they have the very inappropriate quality of not being able to hit, and instead of hurting what they are aimed at, they benefit.

When Marx talks about about "socially necesary hours of labor," then that is a scientific expression for the time socially needed for the production of a commodity and it is this time that decides the value of the commodity. But when Wicksell in defense of capitalism talks of socially necessary idleness of labor, then that is the veriest parody on a scientific term.

The expressions "season idlness of labor," and "the idleness of labor that comes through crises," etc., are probably the ones that offered the professor the least chance to shine with distinction, but it was fortunate that he let the audience know that the latter was the one most felt by the working class.

But let us turn again to this report that shows how the little professional-meteor during his time of circuit approaches too near to the planet that occupied the coveted position.

"The lecturer opposed the cause given by Marx and Rodbertus to over-production and crises, and the idleness of labor called forth thereby. According to them, the crises depended on the workers not having the ability to buy back with their small wages, more than a small part of their product.

"By raising the wages and thereby the purchasing power of the workers the crises were to disappear. Looked at carefully, the speaker said, Marx had here entered into false reasoning. The idlness of labor is namely not a rule, but rather an exception to the rule. If the cause of the crises were to be found in the low wages of the workers, the idleness would follow upon periods of low wages. But now it is a fact that the crises always follow upon periods of high wages. The raising of the wages did consequently not act effectively."

The falseness of Wicksell's reasoning here certainly will escape no thinking Socialist. As long as the workers must produce more value than what they receive in pay, e. i., as long as part of their products goes to the capitalist in the form of profits, it is clear that overproduction must come. No matter HOW high wages are if there is produced more than what those wages are capable of buying back, part of the products are accumulating with the capitalist—and the time must come when he restrains production in order to get rid of his stock of commodities. When production in that way is restricted, then comes the crises, idleness of labor, which is only an aggravation of the perpetual idleness of labor. With it follows a more intensified competition for the chance of making a living; this again gives the capitalist a new means of exploitation—and so we get the cutting down of wages. This shows clearly that it is little Knut himself, not Marx, that has "entered into false reasoning," who has irreparably gone astray in the labyrinths of political economy. And sure enough, according to the report, the professor admits:

"From the present standpoint of the science of political economy this matter is one of the very hardest to explain."

It would have been more accurate had Knut said: "From MY present standpoint," etc.

The discouraging instances from Russia that the professor is quoted as having mentioned, cannot be a plea in the interest of Malthusianism if it cannot be proved that Russia has an over-population and is incapable of producing its own necessaries of life. But surely Mr. Wicksell will abstain from delivering such proofs, for Russia to-day exports grain in great quantities and is striving, as are all capitalist countries, to acquire new markets.

"The interesting lecture was rewarded with loud applause"—say "Lands-K," on finishing its report. But it does not say whether the audience consisted exclusively of capitalists and the hangers on of such.

To the clear-sighted it is plain that the European Social Democrats have of late commenced to feel uneasy on account of the unavoidable consequences of Marxism, and therefore have been trying to hide the reactionary attitude that they have taken and have entered upon the discovery of "mistakes" in Marx. It is also plain that the CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS is on the retour with the leaders of Social Democracy, or in other words that the movement is more and more going over in the control of other hands than those of the class-conscious workingmen. Social Democracy has become a reform party in certain instances the reverse of a revolutionary party.

V. F.

"ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2—6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York.

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A CONVERSATION ON A TRAIN.

"Harmony" Carries Knives Up its Sleeves and Smiles on its Lips.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Monday, June 3d, at about 7 o'clock, I boarded a Third Avenue elevated train at City Hall. Opposite me were seated three individuals. I knew one of them by sight, as I had seen him receive an unmerciful trouncing in a debate At that time he claimed the name of Hilquit and it may be that he still claims it. The other two men were unknown to me. One of them, a comparatively young man with pale hair, pale eyes behind heavy glasses, a pale face, and a pale voice was frequently addressed as "Lee," and as he looked the part, I concluded that he was none other than Algernon Lee. For this he may forgiven, as the thing has now gone too far for him to get out of it with any degree of grace, and he lacks Mr. Hilquit's ability of shuffling off names.

When I entered the train the gridant voice of Mr. Hilquit was giving birth to some new ideas on the machinists' strike. He saw little hope of its being won, and seemed to believe that the men had gone out on a sort of pleasure trip. From that the conversation drifted onto the Social Democracy and the coming convention.

"Lee," said Mr. Hilquit, turning to the pale gentleman who was doubled up like a frozen winter parsnip, "how much does it cost to go to your town?" .

Mr. Lee did not know, but he opined that the fare to Minneapoiis was about $25. Then Mr. Hilquit observed that it was a pity to hold the convention in Indianapolis, as he had already been there and he would like a change of scene. As he has not yet been elected as a delegate, his assurance that he was going to the convention was a trifle surprising.

"Do you know," he said, "the first work that we have cut out for us is to lead Debs to make some break that will work him out of the party easy. There is no use being violent about it. Just let him make a fool of himself as he did before, and we have him. We have measured his strength pretty well, and I think we are strong enough to handle him. He came drunk to New York last year and bled us, and he has been drunk in a dozen other places. He is utterly untrustworthy, and the longer he stays the more dangerous he becomes."

Mr. Lee sat with a full grown grin on his face, and at this point he managed to interject something.

"Vindictive?" said Hilquit, distorting his face into a smile that had nothing of joy in it, "He is an absolute serpent, a snake that crawls on you and stings you when you least expect it. It is his nature. I'd sooner trust a cat. He is of little use now, and he's in the way. The first work of the convention must be to get rid of him. Get rid of him, that is the only thing we can do."

Mr. Lee here coughed apologetically and said it might be hard to throw him out just now, though he realized that it would have to be done sooner or later.

"Before the next campaign he must go," said Mr. Hilquit. "He's untrustworthy. He is a drunkard. You never know what he is going to do or say, or what side he will come up on. Just leave him alone and he will become rooted deeper. Keep at him and he will be led into doing something and the others will get rid of him. We do not have to make the move. We can keep out of sight without any trouble and see the thing go right."

The conversation then switched off, but it came back to house-cleaning when Hisquit said:

"And Berger goes next." It almost seemed that he would like Berger to go first. He smiled, but there was a look in his eyes like that of a cornered rat, and the facial salvage that does duty as a forehead was puckered into one tight fold. "Berger is a meddlesome crank, and that is due to the fact that he is a confirmed opium eater. He has been a source of discord ever since he came into the party. If it wasn't for him there would never have been the amount of trouble there has been. Now I'll tell you what the trouble is with Berger. He is one of those men who must run things to suit themselves, or who will interfere with anybody else that runs them. He has been jealous since we beat him at the convention, and the only way to put an end to it is to put him out. He has some standing, but it would be easier to root him out than it would to do it to Debs. We'll fix Berger at Indianapolis."

Mr. Lee was encouraged by all this, so he bethought himself of a hard name to call Berger. At last he hit on a cruelly abusive one, so he looked wisely through his glasses and said: "He is an involved biologic specimen." Then he smiled.

Mr. Hilquit then said in a voice that the rumbling and rattling of the train could not drown that there was no doubt of it. Berger was everything that was bad. He was unscrupulous, he was unforgiving, he was prone to call vile names, and he was a disturbing element that must continue to give trouble as long as he stayed. Whatever else might be overlooked at Indianapolis, this must not be. Berger, if he stayed another year, would have the whole party fighting. It was due to him that the West was so unsettled. He was a good fighter, but he was a cowardly fighter as he would stab his best friend in the back.

Mr. Hilquit held a copy of the "Workers' Call" in his hand, and he subsided long enough to glance at it. Then he turned to Lee and said: "It has cut our subscription list in two."

Lee nodded sorrowfully, and Hilquit folded up his paper and returned it to his pocket. Then he returned to Berger. He called him every name in his vocabulary, and pictured him as all sorts of demons who were disturbing the divine harmony that he, Mr. Hilquit, was placed on earth to distribute. He repeated over and over again that Debs and Berger must go. We were at Thirty-fourth street when he commenced to give reasons why Berger should go, and he was still giving them when I reached Eighty-fourth street, the station at which I alighted.

Thus, these Kangaroos who have chattered inanely on "harmony" and broadness of tactics, who have been holding Debs up as the incarnation of all that is good, now find his overthrow so much a matter of fact that they make it the subject of conversaton in a train. Evidently something is going to drop at Indianapolis on July, and armed with the above facts we can watch the comedy.

FRANK MACDONALD,
505 East 83d street.

LITERATURE.

"Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor party. Held in New York City June 2 to 8, 1900. Stenographically reported by B. F. Keinard. With an Appendix containing the Platform and Constitution of the Party, and numerous historic and official documents relative to the late conspiracy to wreck the party. 12mo. 336 pages. Cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents. Published by the New York Labor News Company.

This book is a remarkably interesting and instructive contribution to current literature on the Labor Movement. The late Populist uprising, the more recent "Debs Movement," the many utopian measures that are flaring up, the hopeless grasping after "something now" that characterizes these efforts—all these features make the present period of the Labor Movement in America a critical one.

The Socialist Labor Party does not waste its energy in the vain struggle after "something now." Its mission is, rather, to educate the Working Class in the principles of Socialism to the point where they will march to the ballot-box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its useless capitalist class on the one hand and its drudging working class on the other, and proclaim the Socialist Republic.

Realizing that the Social Revolution can be brought about only through the use of political power wielded by the Class that seeks its own emancipation, the Socialists are organized in a political party—the Socialist Labor Party—in order that they may achieve the conquest of that political power. The national conventions of the Party are held every four years. The one held in 1900 was remarkable for the revolutionary steps it took. Those steps are summarized in the "Introductory note" to the Proceedings as follows:

One of the most interesting debates of the convention occurred over the Platform. In order that the careful reader may compare the two Platforms—the old and the new—while reading the debate, they have been included in the Appendix.

Important constitutional changes were made by the convention, and later endorsed by a referendum vote. Among them may be mentioned the following:

According to the 1896 constitution, the National Executive Committee was elected by the Sections at the seat of the Committee. According to the new constitution the Committee is elected by a referendum vote.

According to the 1896 constitution, the National Secretary was elected by the Sections at the seat of the National Executive Committee. According to the new constitution the Secretary is elected by the convention, subject to approval by a referendum vote.

According to the 1896 constitution the Editor of THE PEOPLE was chosen by the National Executive Committee. According to the new constitution he is elected by the national convention, subject to approval by a referendum vote.

According to the 1896 constitution, the congressional district was the basis of representation in the national convention. According to the new constitution the basis of representation is the State.

According to the 1896 constitution, no specific restrictions were imposed as to membership in the Party, provided the platform and constitution were acknowledged. According to the new constitution officers in pure and simple trade unions are debarred from membership in the Party.

In order that the old constitution and the new may be compared as the debates on the various amendments are read, both of them are included in the Appendix.

The Proceedings were taken down stenographically, and form a compact volume that will give the student a good idea of how the Socialist workingmen of America organize a convention, change their platform, amend their constitution, nominate their candidates for President and Vice-President, and transact the other business of a revolutionary organization.

To the student of this conflict, the Appendix will be invaluable. It contains four addresses by the National Executive Committee to the membership of the Party on the conspiracy, and four articles on the same subject that originally appeared in THE PEOPLE, the official organ of the Party. These documents are thus referred to in the "Introductory Note:"

In the report of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to the Tenth National Convention allusion is frequently made, in detailing the Kangaroo conspiracy, to certain articles relative to that conspiracy that originally appeared in THE PEOPLE, as well as to official statements and calls for a general vote, which were the direct result of that conspiracy. So far as the delegates to the convention were concerned, they were familiar with the documents, having been for the most part active participants in the skirmish. Inasmuch, however, as this report will be read my many persons who are not familiar with those documents, they are included as an Appendix to the Proceedings. To those who desire accurate information relative to the now historic struggle for the triumph of clear-cut revolutionary Socialism in America, the documents are recommended.

The appellation "Kangaroo" to the conspirators was first made in THE PEOPLE—in the article "Three Cheers for the S. L. P.!"—just after the episode of July 10th. To those unfamiliar with the evolution of the term, the following note taken from the "Letter Box" of THE PEOPLE of July 30, 1899, will render the Proceedings and appended documents more intelligible:

"P. C., CANTON, O.—The designation of "Kangaroos," given to the collection of frauds, who presumed to call themselves the 'General Committee' of Section Greater New York is not wholly an original witticism of this office. It is the application of a Southwesterism. In the early fifties it was a common thing, in many parts of the territory taken or bought from Mexico, for four or five scamps, from among the refuse of the American adventurers that flocked thither, to foregather at a village and set themselves up as the 'Federal District Court;' one would act as Judge, another as District Attorney, the third as Court Clerk, a fourth as Crier, a fifth as U. S. Marshal, etc., and they would proceed to 'do business.' The population, mainly 'Greasers,' were often taken in; they were 'summoned' to appear, were 'tried' and 'convicted' and 'fined,' and a levy was made. As soon as the cash and other valuables were in hand, the 'Court' would dissolve and disappear, to suddenly turn up again at some other place. The Kangaroo-like conduct of these 'Courts' of making a leap forward, suddenly standing up on their haunches, filling up their pouches, and then leaping on again, gave these fraudulent concerns the name of 'kangaroos.' The similarity that the conduct of the 'Volkszeitung' crew bears to that of the Southwestern 'Kangaroo Courts' is striking; hence the application of the name to them."

Not only does the book give an insight into the spirit that animates the Socialist workingmen of America, but it also gives an insight into the spirit that animates the leading Socialist organization in France—the Parti Ouvrier Francais. The Parti Ouvrier Francais wields political power in nearly all the industrial centers of France, and uses that political power in the interests of the Working Class. The two parties are one in spirit to such an extent that at this convention a beautiful flag was presented to the Socialist Labor Party from the Paris Sections of the Parti Ouvrier Francais.

P. M. ARTHUR'S SON DEAD.

He Was a Major and Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Army.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—Major George Arthur, Assistant Paymaster of the United States army, son of P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, died suddenly at the Weddell House, this morning. Arthur walked into the office of the hotel about 2 o'clock, and spoke to Night Clerk George S. Ross, and Night Watchman James Brown. He sat down in a seat on the south side of the office and went to sleep, he was not disturbed.

At 4 o'clock Ross told Watchman Brown to awaken the man and show him upstairs to a room. Brown tried to awaken him, but could only get an indistinct reply. A few minutes later he went to arouse him. At that time Arthur's hands were cold, and as Brown shook him, a sharp convulsive shudder passed over him and blood began to flow from his mouth. Ross telephoned for Dr. A. J. McNamara, and Brown and the porter carried Arthur upstairs. Brown stayed with Arthur, and at 5.45, when Dr. McNamara reached the room, the man was dying.

McNamara said it looked like poison, but he was not certain. Coroner Simon was summoned and began an investigation. There was no apparent indication of foul play, as Arthur had his watch, money and diamonds on him when he died. He was not conscious at any time after it was noticed he was ill.

Arthur recently returned home from the Philippines, where he spent nearly two years as paymaster.

BOUND COPIES OF THE CONVENTION REPORT.

It has been suggested to us that each Section of the Socialist Labor Party should have on file, as part of its organizing and agitating material, a bound copy of the "Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party." Many Sections have libraries now; and in the future those Sections that are at present too small to have a library will reach the point where a library will be a necessity. The paper-bound copies of the Proceedings answer well for one or two readings, but will not stand continuous reference.

We are having FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COPIES bound in cloth. We offer the cloth-bound copies to the Sections first. It will be wise to send in orders at once. On June 20, whatever copies are left will be offered for sale to the public libraries.

The retail price of the cloth-bound copies is $1; discount to Sections.

At this writing, June 11, but one hundred paper-bound copies are left. The price while they last is 50 cents retail; discount to Sections.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
2 New Reade street, New York City.

AN "INTELLECTUAL" SPLIT AT LYONS.

Those French Socialists who met at Lyons a few days ago, under the domination of Jaures and the rest of the "Intellectuals," split on the defeat of a resolution which declared that Millerand had placed himself outside of the "Socialist Party" by accepting a portfolio in a bourgeois cabinet. The bona fide Socialists who, under misguided sentiment, attended, left the congress. The dominant, proletarian, revolutionary organization of France, the Parti Ouvrier Francais, did not take part, having previously spurned the invitation requesting them to participate.

The Socialist Movement in France is quite comprehensively explained by Lucien Sanial in the Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, on pages 129 and 133. Tells about the Guesdists, the Blanquists, the Allmanists, the Broussists, and the Intellectuals.

Cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents.

The proceedings contains 336 pages, and gives stenographically all the discussions of the convention.

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PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we, hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SPECIAL ISSUE.

With the Sunday, June 30, issue, the DAILY PEOPLE will have completed its first year of life. During that time it has recorded a mass of crime committed in the name of "Unionism" against the working class. In order to preserve the record and make it accessible to all, it has been decided to issue an . . . .

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THIS IS THE NUMBER!

In commemoration of the FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the DAILY PEOPLE, the only paper fit for an honest workingman to read, this should be made a RECORD-BREAKER. It is an opportunity that must not be lost. That edition should be the largest yet printed, and you should endeavor to make it so. If you have ordered liberally in the past, increase your order this time by getting a double quantity, because it will pay you to do so. It is the way to make votes, and it is the way to gain readers. The price will be only

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IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HOLDS ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Resolutions Which Point to a Steady Militant Organization — Nominations Made for the Coming Autumn Elections.

The S. L. P. State Convention of Pennsylvania was called to order by the State Secretary, Comrade Val Remmel on May 30, at the new and spacious headquarters, of Section Allegheny County, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

James A. McConnell was elected temporary chairman, and William J. Eberle and Val Remmel temporary secretaries.

While the Credential Committee was at work the delegates were addressed by Comrades Clark, of Philadelphia, Munro, of Altoona, Adams, of Wilmerding, Goff, of Pittsburg, Stamper, of Moon Run, and Thomas, of Buena Vista.

Thirty-three delegates, representing various Sections of the S. L. P. and Locals of the S. T. & L. A., were seated.

Donald L. Monro was elected permanent chairman, Wm. Adams, permanent vice-chairman, and Wm. J. Eberle and Val Remmel, permanent secretaries.

The State Secretary, Comrade Val Remmel, then reported at length on the work accomplished during the year, the state of organization at present, and the work that W. S. Dalton, the National Organizer, is doing.

The receipts during the year were $1,345.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, There has not been sufficient Socialist agitation among the extensive Italian population of Pennsylvania, and

Whereas, It is the opinion of most of the Italian Sections of this State that the progress of the movement among the Italians in the State is not what it should be, and

Whereas, The agitation tour of Comrade D. Rondani was of great benefit to the Socialist Labor Party, therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon all the Italian Socialists in the U. S. to request the Italian Socialist Labor Party to furnish us with a propandist to agitate among the Italians.

Referred to the Pennsylvania State Convention by Sections Yohoghany and Blythedale, and adopted by the said Convention.

It is with extreme pleasure that this convention endorses the manly and courageous stand taken by our English Party organ, "THE PEOPLE" (Daily and Weekly), on all questions pertaining to the well-being of the working class.

We realize the worth and value of a daily newspaper published in the interest of the working class; a paper that will not let the name of labor be dragged in the mire of pure and simple ignorance, or capitalist corruption; a paper that makes fake Socialism with capitalist trimmings an impossibility in this country; a paper that teaches the members of the Socialist Labor Party, drills and trains them, equips them with a thorough knowledge of scientific Socialism, which means the death of capitalism, and the victory of the proletariat; a paper that does not encourage the so-called "intel-tellectuals" that gained control of the movement of the working class in Europe and compromised it to the detriment of that class; a paper that stands unflinchingly by the working class, first, last and all the time.

Such a paper is THE PEOPLE the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, the pride and joy of the proletariat, such also are the language papers, the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," "Il Proletario," and "Arbetaren."

With hearty cheers we therefore call upon the members in the State of Pennsylvania to do all in their power to increase their circulation among the working class and to extend to them, their moral and financial aid and especially to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Whereas, The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is the organization in which present and future militants that go to make up the army of emancipation are trained and drilled for the struggle at the ballot box, and

Whereas, It is the duty of every Socialist to assist in every way possible the growth and strength of the Socialist Labor Party as a teacher of class conscious Socialism, it being the duty of every Socialist to be connected with both the economic and political movement in the interest of the working class, and

Whereas, There is no better field for Socialist propaganda than in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention call upon all class conscious Socialists to affiliate themselves with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and aid the building up of an economic organization that shall supplant the fakirated pure and simple trade union, instituting in its stead a true economic organization, which, assisted by the political class party of labor, shall sweep away the supports of capitalism and usher in the Socialist Republic.

Whereas, It is well known to us that the entire capitalist press, without exception, use every opportunity and every device to throttle the class conscious labor movement, and

Whereas, The capitalist news agencies used every dishonorable means to prevent the successful launching of the DAILY PEOPLE, and tried to bankrupt our paper by ordering in large quantities, then holding these papers until wagonloads accumulated, while the news dealers were not being supplied, even though applying for papers as often as two, three or even four times a day, the news agencies then throwing these papers back upon us, hoping and expecting to crush us hopelessly; and

Whereas, These same capitalist newspapers and their annex, the news agencies, are dependent upon the working class for the sale of their dastardly sheets; and

Whereas, These same capitalist newspapers have ABSOLUTELY NO VALUE AS ADVERTISING MEDIUMS UNLESS THE WORKING CLASS READS THEM; and

Whereas, If the working class REFUSE TO EITHER BUY OR READ ANY BUT SOCIALIST NEWSPAPERS then advertising MUST be done in SOCIALIST NEWSPAPERS OR NOT AT ALL:

Therefore, Be it resolved, that this convention condemns said capitalist news papers and news agencies, and recommends to the working class of the nation that they read instead of the capialist papers, the papers of our own party, to wit—DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, "Socialistische Arbiter Zeitung," "Il Proletario," and "Arbetaren," knowing that such a policy pursued for one year would bury many a vile capitalist sheet and supplant them by well-read class conscious working class to educate the proletaire.

Whereas, Conditions have so shaped themselves that is absolutely necessary for the class-conscious workers in the State of Pennsylvania to balk and defeat the contemptible "check off" system that the capitalists at the behest of their labor lieuenants have introduced in many mining towns in Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, So-called labor leaders keep the workers in ignorance of the true meaning and object of unionism; ignore the class struggle, and preach harmony between capital and labor; prove their crass ignorance, when they say "labor disputes can be settled by arbitration, mediation, or conciliation"; and

Whereas, the working class must be made to understand the true significance of the class struggle, and that it will continue to be waged as long as labor is robbed of any part of that it produces;

Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the representatives of the class-conscious Socialists of Pennsylvania, denounce the leaders of pure and simple trade unionism as traitors to the working class.

That we denounce the check-off system, which, by robbing the miner of his scant earnings, keeps the said traitors in power as lieutenants of the capitalist class by being leaders of the U. M. W. of A.

And, further, that we call upon our organizations, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to do all in their power to spread the principles of Socialism and the organization of the S. T. & L. A.

WORKINGMEN:

The Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania in State Convention assembled has again come before you with the oft-repeated appeal—"workingmen organize, but organize along political lines." We again reassert that all legislation is class legislation, that the political power of government is always controlled by those who control the wealth of the nation, that the Capitalist Class, having exclusive control of all the means of production and distribution, having entire control of both the political and economic power of the nation, the Working Class has become propertiless and dispossessed and powerless to combat capitalism on the economic field alone. That the Working Class, being the bulk of the nation, being largely in the majority, the political power of the nation by majority of right belongs to the Working Class; it is not only their right, but it is a duty they owe to themselves and their families, that they organize politically with a view to capture the political powers of the nation, and enact legislation in the interest of their class—the working class.

That all legislation being class legislation, there is not a legislative body, from the lowest borough council up to the highest legislative body in the nation, but what is directly or indirectly controlled by the Capitalist Class. Every corporation, trust or syndicate has its representatives, its attorneys and paid lobbyists to protect the interests of the Capitalist Class against the Working Class.

That every political question that has been fought out in every political campaign in this country has been fought out along class lines. That every economic demand of the Working Class is necessarily a political issue—the question of shorter hours, the question of wages, as well as the better conditions for the Working Class—must be made political issues. That all petitions to the capitalist legislators, as well as a march to Harrisburg demanding labor laws are of no more avail than Coxey's march to Washington. That not until the workingmen organize and elect out of their own ranks, men from the mills, mines and factories, select men out of their own class, who can consistently represent their class interests, backed up by a class-conscious political organization of the Working Class themselves, will there be any labor laws passed that will stand, will be effective, or of any benefit to the Working Class.

That the emancipation of the Working Class from wage slavery can only be accomplished by the Working Class being organized politically and marching to the polls on election day, voting for the principles of Socialism as enunciated by the militant Socialist Labor Party, the candidates of that Party, upon the platform of that Party, the political party of the proletaire.

Nominations for State Treasurer were then called for and Comrade James A. McConnell, of Wilmerding, was nominated by Comrade Eberle, and John F. Taylor, of Pittsburg, by Comrade Thomas Lawry.

McConnell was elected by a vote of 14 to 10.

Comrade S. Schulberg then nominated Thomas Lawry, of Homestead, as candidate for judge of supreme court, and he was elected by acclamation.

After transacting all the other business and after a number of stirring speeches, the most interesting convention of the S. L. P. ever held in this State closed with rousing cheers for the S. L. P., the S. T. & L. A. and the DAILY PEOPLE.

WAGE REDUCTIONS

In This Year of "Phenomenal Prosperity" and "Unprecedentedly High Wages," 1901.

It is continually being proclaimed that this is the year of "phenomenal prosperity" and "unprecedently high wages" for the working class, 1901.

This proclamation is continually being made despite the numerous wage reductions, strikes for the restoration of old and increased wages, shut-downs, or "curtailments of production," and the frequent displacements of labor, through the introduction of new machinery and the consolidation of industry, railroads, etc., etc.

An examination of the wage reductions for the year alone would at once show that the "phenomenal prosperity" is a myth, and that the "unprecedently high wages" are paid only to a President who toured the country in behalf of that myth.

Wage-reductions have occurred and are occurring in those industries in which it is loudest asserted that "commercial expansion" and "prosperity" reigns most.

In the iron industry, for instance, columns of figures are produced to show the increased exportations in that industry.

As those figures rise higher, wages, on the other hand, become relatively and absolutely lower.

That this is so is demonstrated by the fact that the wages paid in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, especially at the mills of the Carnegie Co., are of a lower average to-day than they were prior to 1892.

And this is a fact despite the increased intensification and efficiency of the labor of iron and steel workers employed at those mills which, be it remembered, are of the very highest order, from a technical and capitalistic standpoint.

The same is true of the textile and other leading industries.

The press of the country is loud in its descriptions of the progress made in the textile and silk industries; their increased capitalization, production and exportation—but nothing is said of the frequent wage reductions or strikes for the restoration of old wage scales in them.

In order that the truth of these contentions may be made plain, some facts gathered from the news columns of THE PEOPLE are herewith given.

On the first of January in the year of "phenomenal prosperity," and "unprecedentedly high wages," the National Steel Co. reduced the wages of all its workingmen ten per cent.

It was followed in this action by the American Steel and Wire Co., which reduced its 3,000 employees seven and one half per cent.

On January 3 4,000 furnace blast men of the Mahoming and Shenango Valleys had their wages cut twenty per cent; while on the same day, the employees of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, 6,000 in number, also were compelled to suffer a reduction of ten per cent.

It is estimated that during the first week of the new century 19,000 iron and steel workers had their wages thus reduced.

The reductions did not end there, however.

On March 4 the American Steel and Wire Co. made a further cut of two cents an hour in the wages of 2,000 men employed in the galvanizing department.

On February 19 fifty puddlers at the Bethlehem Steel Company's works, Bethlehem, Pa., went on strike against a twenty-five per cent reduction.

On May 10 a strike was threatened at the Homestead mills of the Carnegie Co., owing to reductions ranging from 16 to 33 cents a ton.

The company justified these reductions on the ground that four new furnaces recently built would enable the men to make an increased tonnage, thus equalizing the cut.

The men, on the other hand, assert that the change will result in a positive loss while at the same time imposing more labor on them.

It was just such a matter as this that precipitated the Battle of Homestead in 1892.

Lastly, the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Co. made a cut of six per cent an axle, in the wages of the axle turners at its McKees Rocks plant.

To grasp fully the extent of the reductions, however, it is necessary to review the reductions that preceded them.

Prior to and closely following the Presidential election of 1900, there were many general reductions in the wages of iron and steel workers, ranging from five to twenty-five per cent.

The puddlers, for example, had their wages reduced from $4.00 to $3.00 a ton.

During December, 1900, the employees in the large mills at Cleveland, Mingo Junction, and Pittsburgh had their wages cut ten per cent.

From the foregoing, it will readily be seen that instead of enjoying a year of "phenomenal prosperity," and "unprecedentedly high wages," the iron and steel workers are "enjoying" their customary and continuous cut-downs.

Many will contend that there have also been wage increases in the iron industry.

This is admitted, but these wage increases have not been proportioned to the reductions.

The Mahoning and Shenango Valley blast furnace men had their wages restored ten per cent on February 1st and ten per cent more on April 1st, after vigorous threats to strike.

That is, they got back the old rates, after having worked three months at the decreased wages for the benefit of their employees.

Further, no restoration was made of wages reduced prior to January 1st, 1901.

The puddlers in the minor mills, have had their wages increased twelve and one half per cent, twenty-five and fifty cents a ton, but, as the veriest tyro in arithmetic will see, that does not equal the $1.00 reduction.

Many wire workers have been increased two and one half per cent, which does not cover the ten per cent reduction noted above.

There are many strikes on for restoration of old rates. The strike inaugurated at the mills of the Reading Iron Company, Reading, Pa., on May 8, is a strike for the restoration of a 10 per cent reduction, put into effect last fall.

The true condition of the iron and steel workers is reflected in the condition of the men of the Carnegie mills. These mills employ 25 per cent of the employes of the Steel Trust.

The leaders of the Amalgamated Association are afraid to unionize these mills, if they could, as the wage average there is so low, that in the readjustment of the wage scale that would follow in the other mills, the tendency would be to lower the entire scale. The average is the lowest since 1892.

So much for the iron industry—the leading capitalist industry in this country.

In the various branches of the textile industry there have been some notable reductions in all departments.

On January 25, 500 spinners employed in the Slater cotton mills struck against a proposed reduction of 12 per cent.

On February 21, notices were posted in the mill of the United States Cotton Company, at Central Falls, R. I., stating that beginning Monday, February 25, a reduction of 10 per cent would go into effect; 650 hands were affected.

On March 26, Mill No. 4 of the Lonsdale Company, Pawtucket, R. I., posted a notice that a cut of 12 per cent would take effect April 1; 600 weavers accepted the cut, believing the "dulness of the market" responsible.

On April 22 the bleachers in the United States Finishing Company, at Pawtucket, R. I., struck against an attempt to reduce their wages from $7 to $5 a week.

On May 8, 570 employes of the A. H. and C. B. Alling mills, at Derby, Conn., struck against a 25 per cent reduction.

At the present time there is much discussion going on among manufacturers regarding the advisability of making a general reduction in wages of 10 per cent at all of the cotton mills of Fall River, Massachusetts.

A 5 per cent reduction in wages was announced in the Broadalbin Knitting Company's mills, at Broadalbin, N. Y., during January.

At the beginning of April, a reduction of wages and hours of 3,000 knit goods workers was announced at Little Falls, New York, "owing to stagnation."

During the last weeks in January, a 20 per cent reduction in wages went into effect in the McClarey, Waller and Crouse Rug Mill, Amsterdam, N. Y.

At the same time reductions of 5 and 12 per cent were made in the wage of weavers in the mills of the Smith Carpet Company, the largest in the world, at Yonkers, N. Y.

These reductions were followed by still another in the same mills, amounting to 5 per cent, and affecting all of the 4,000 employes, during the week beginning March 4.

Despite the fight that was being pursued by the silk workers to have their wages restored to the scale paid prior to 1894, a fight that was waged at Scranton and Wilkesbarre, Pa., Paterson, N. J., and New York City, N. Y.—there were wage reductions in the silk industry.

On January 22, 350 men and women, and boys and girls, struck in the Ramsey & Gore Silk mills at Paterson, N. J., against a reduction of wages, as did also, at various other times, the employes of Levy Brothers & Company, and other mills, in the same city.

In the shoe industry, 400 employes of Bales' shoe factory at Webster, Mass., struck against an attempt to reduce the treers' wages from 45 to 30 cents a case during January.

The second week in April witnessed an unsuccessful strike of "Haverhill" heel makers against a 10 per cent reduction at the factory of W. S. O'Brien, Abington, Mass.

On March 15, the 1,100 employes of the E. & A. H. Batchellor Shoe Factory, at North Brookfield, Mass., successfully resisted an attempted wage reduction of 10 per cent.

The coal industry is not free from wage reductions. On February 5, notices were posted of a reduction of 2½ per cent a ton in all the coal mines of Alabama, according to a despatch received from Adger of that state.

In the limestone quarries of Sharon, Pa., and Youngstown, O., 3,000 quarrymen successfully struck against wage reductions ranging from 17½ to 20 per cent during the first two weeks of February.

In the tobacco industry, 300 girls employed in the plug department of the Lorrilard Tobacco Company, Jersey City, went on strike March 24 against a 30 per cent reduction; while Egyptian cigarette makers in New York City struck against a reduction of 40 cents a thousand on March 4.

Two hundred and fifty shirtmakers inaugurated the new century on its first day by striking in New York City against a wage reduction.

On March 13, 500 women and girls employed in the factory of the J. S. Brittan Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, went on strike against a wage reduction. An agreement was reached a month later. What it was "deponent saith not."

In the glove-making industry, there have been continued reductions.

On January 6, the pique makers in all the factories at Gloversville, N. Y., the greatest glove centre in the country, were reduced from 85 to 75 cents a dozen. In two years of "McKinley prosperity" the wages of pique makers have been cut from $1.25 to 75 cents a dozen.

On April 5, another cut was made, this time into the wages of the waxthreaders. What they were is not known. The despatches of that date state that the Wax-Threaders Union of Gloversville decided to accept "certain cuts" posted in the glove cities of the city.

In the sugar industry, especially in the refineries of the trust, there are reductions constantly being made. The last one, known to the public, occurred in the Hayemeyer Glucose factory at Edgewater, N. J. It was resisted by a strike that was defeated.

On June 15, the conductors and motormen on the Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Traction Company's lines were reduced 35 cents a day; while a week later, wholesale reductions were announced to take place on the Great Northern railroad lines.

In these days, when the machinists want a 12½ per cent increase in wages, which, they claim, will stimply restore their wages to the scale in existence before the panic reductions of 1894, it is interesting to know that they, too, had further wage reductions.

On February 1, the Pratt-Whitney Company, machinery manufacturers, newly reorganized, of Hartford, Conn., discharged many of its oldest and most competent machinists because, it is said, they did not care to remain, after their many years of service, at reduced pay.

On February 19, three hundred machinists at the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, Demmler, Pa., were reduced from $4 to $3.25 a day.

March 15 ushered in a strike of fifty enamelers in the Mott Iron Works, New York City, against a proposed wage reduction.

April 10, the moulders employed in the works of the Ramapo Foundry Company, at Suffern, N. J., struck to resist reduction of piece work price.

Finally, there are the reductions in the wages of freight handlers and longshoremen.

"Prosperity," we are told, is so overwhelmingly abundant that transportation is clogged, and those engaged in transportation are simply rolling in the superfluities that "high" wages make posible.

Here are a few samples of those "high" wages, taken from different parts of the country:

On February 14, the 'longshoremen's wages on the Cunard Line Dock, Pier 51, North River, N. Y., was reduced 15 cents an hour for holiday and night work. 'Longshoremen's wages have been cut in New York harbor from 55 cents to 25 cents an hour, within recent years.

On April 23, 700 'longshoremen struck at Newport News, Va., against a cut of 5 cents an hour on night and 10 cents an hour on holiday work.

About the same time, 600 freight handlers struck against the contract system of handling freight, in place of the direct system, at the docks of the Anchor Company. The objection to this system is that, like sub-letting in carpenter work, or the sweating system in clothing manufacture, it leads to very low wages.

Such, then, are the positive reductions in wages for the year. In them no attempt has been made to show what they really mean, when compared with the intensified labor of the present day, and the larger output resulting therefrom. Were this done, "the phenomenal prosperity" and "the unprecedentedly high wages" myth would be shown to be a still greater fraud than it really appears.

To have done this would have required much more space than at command in this article.

"Sufficient unto the day are the evils thereof."

STRIKE IN RUSSIAN ARSENAL.

Troops and Police Vainly Endeavor to Drive Men Back to Work.

The official report of the recent strike riots in the Russian Imperial Arsenal at Obukhoff, not far from St. Petersburg, shows that the seriousness of the affair has not been much exaggerated. When the workmen, practically in a body, threw down their tools and stopped the machinery, the director of the arsenal, Col. Ivanoff, who had only forty soldiers at his disposal, appealed to the police for help to drive the men back to work. Two squadrons of gendarmes, a section of mounted police, and about 200 men of the police reserve were dispatched to his assitance. In the meantime the workmen, 3,600 in number, had rushed into the street. The porter at the gate who tried to lock the men in was stabbed and a local police inspector was wounded in the face by a stone. The strikers gathered together in the road and in the yards of neighboring homes and compelled the trains to cease running. Col. Palabine, who commanded the police force, endeavored to clear the streets, but the crowd resisted and finally the military guard was called out, just as a regiment of infantry was coming up, and fired three volleys into the crowd, which fled. The official report, which says that only one man was killed, is not generally believed. If it be true, it points to suspiciously bad shooting on the part of the soldiers. Until after the publication of the official report, the newspapers were not permitted to print a word about the trouble. Private reports from various parts of the country are to the effect that there is discontent among the working classes in general, and that everywhere the demand is rising for shorter hours of work and higher pay.

A SIDE TRIP BY FORKER.

Albany Brewers' Union Ask Him to Speak Before Their Meeting.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Max Forker, who is on a German agitation tour for the S. L. P., while in this city Saturday night was invited by several members of the Brewers' Union to speak before the meeting of that body Forker did so. The meeting was well attended.

Forker explained the attitude of the S. L. P. toward the pure and simlpe unions.

He laid bare the dastardly conduct of the labor fakirs, citing instances for every assertion that he made.

Forker then outlined the principles and history of the S. T. L. A. As he proceeded he was continually interrupted by bursts of applause.

After the speaker finished the suggustion was made by one of the members, that a collection be taken up for the agitation fund of the local S.L.P. Section. A neat sum was collected. The Chairman closed the weeting with thanks to the speaker.

HUMAN CATTLE.

PORTO RICANS SHIPPED WHOLESALE TO HAWAII.

We Draw Slaves From One of "Our Possessions" to Supply Another—Inhuman Conditions En Route—A Capitalist Draws a Bright Picture.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The movement of Porto Ricans to Hawaii is assuming considerable proportions and is arousing great interest among those who have been devoting their attention to conditions in the new possessions. Owing to the application of the immigration laws to Hawaii, the sugar planters have been deprived of their former supply of labor from the Orient. The proposition to take by force if necessary, American negroes from the south to the islands is not looked upon with favor and the few that have gone there have not been of a class to change this attitude on the part of the Hawaiian people.

Owing to the uncertain status of the new possessions, the Treasury Department has been very chary in its handling of this Porto Rican movement. Whether this attitude will be changed by the Supreme Court decisions, is yet to be determined. As it is now, and has been since the sugar planters commenced to move these people, the Porto Ricans are not allowed to land in the United States, and scatter throughout the mainland. They go from Porto Rica to Hawaii via New Orleans. They are shipped from New Orleans to San Francisco practically in bond, the same as Chinamen. They are put in special cars under the care of a responsible keeper and are delivered in bulk to the steamship company at the San Francisco wharves.

There have been some complaints as to the manner in which this immigration was handled. As a result the Hawaiian government has made an investigation of the matter and the Porto Ricans have sent several well-known men to accompany these shipments and find out what the prospects were for their people after landing in Hawaii. One of these men has recently made a report, and he seems well satisfied that the Porto Ricans have been unusually well treated, that they are going to a favorable climate, to work to which they are accustomed and to people who will take a kindly interest in their welfare. As he saw none but the planters for whom the negros are shipped, he is, of course, an interested witness, and his palpable untruths are interesting, as they conflict absolutely with what has been brought out. They also show to what extent the defenders of capitalism will go in their defence. In speaking of his trip with a recent consignment of slaves, he said:

"The Hawaiian planters looked after the emigrants well from the moment of their recruiting until they were placed on the plantations where they are to work. Horses were provided for those who had to come any distance to Guanica, to the point of embarkation in Porto Rico. Some of the people had to wait at Guanica as long as eight weeks for the vessel that was to carry them to New Orleans. During their wait they were supplied with some necessaries and even tobacco and cigars. At San Francisco the women were given calico for the making of garments for themselves. They had nothing else. These things will be deducted from the pay of the laborers later on. The officers of the steamship were very kind and attentive, and the doctor gave close attention to the passengers.

"At home these people were paid twenty cents a day. In Hawaii they are to receive $15 a month for the first year and for the second year $17 a month, with free house and water. The house is no small part of this bargain in view of the size of some of the families; for instance, one planter to secure the head of a family provides shelter for sixteen relatives, including a grandmother. Of the 522 people in a recent shipment, 250 were women anad children, the latter below the age of fifteen. There has been some complaint made in Hawaii about the women anad children, especially the latter, as they become a charge upon the public educational fund, but as they seem to be a desirable class of immigrants there is little real protest against their coming."

The Porto Rican planters are opposing this emigration to Hawaii. They have spread all kinds of stories about the island, especially as to the wild beasts and snakes which they allege make life unendurable. There is no danger of a marked shortage of labor in Porto Rico, although it is possible there will necessarily be an increase in wages, which will be a "serious calamity" in a country where wages are now at a minimum, a condition which is, of necessity, an ideal one for labor skinners. Nearly 4,000 Porto Ricans have already reached Hawaii. Ten thousand have been contracted for by the Hawaiian planters. This number, it is estimated, will supply the temporary needs of Hawaii for labor on the sugar plantations, and the opportunity to secure these people from Porto Rico is looked upon as the solution of what threatened to become a most serious problem.

AGAIN!

Western Labor Union Trying Its Old Dodge.

DENVER, May 29.—A resolution has been introduced at the convention of the Western Labor Union providing that the Union shall enter actively into politics. The resolution cites the success of the labor party movement in Montana and proposes the organization of a labor party in each of the Western States. There is also talk among the delegates of extending the Union throughout the country. It would be an intesesting bit of news to hear when the Western Labor Union has been out of politics, and politics of the dirtiest capitalist character at that.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown aveune. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

Strikes

are epidemic just now. They show once more the peculiar brotherhood that exists between capital and labor. Whether the strikers win or lose is an unimportant question compared with a knowledge of the industrial system that makes strikes possible and even necessary.

The whole subject of wages, price, profit, trade unions, capitalists, etc., is completely covered in Marx's

"Value, Price and Profit."

The DAILY PEOPLE says of it:

"It is especially necessary that all workingmen should grasp the reasoning of 'Value, Price, and Profit.' There is a necessity on their part for a comprehensive understanding of the matter of wages, the relation of the wage-worker to the employer, the source of profits, and the relation between profits and wages. These and other subjects are here presented, and so clearly does Marx present them that all he has to say can be understood by any person willing to pay close attention to his words."

Lucien Sanial says it places the beginner in economics squarely on his feet at the threshold of his inquiry.

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Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
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P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance

Single Copy	02
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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

Tolerance corrodes the noblest hearts; it eats away their pride, destroys the active principle of great exploits and makes of mental cowardice a sacred thing. By exacting this pliability of conscience from everybody, certain people seek to obtain absolution for their own treachery and backsliding. BALZAC.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 10TH NAT'L CONVENTION OF THE S. L. P.

Before us lies a neat 325-paged book—"Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held in New York City, June 2 to June 6, 1900. Stenographically reported by B. F. Keinard"—just issued by the Party's literary agency, the Labor News Company. Even if the publication contained nothing more than strictly the stenographic minutes of that memorable convention, it would be of high value to the careful student of our political development. But the publication goes further. It contains an appendix, in which are inserted numerous documents of deep historic interest to the Party, with an eye particularly on the momentous events that were crowded into the narrow span of about a year and a half, and closing with the meeting of the Convention. By the light of these documents the transactions of the S. L. P. National Convention of 1900 become luminous.

But it is not alone upon the transactions of the Convention itself the report and appendix throw light. The publication explains not the past only; it explains the present also; it thereby foreshadows the future.

By the light of this important document, upon which subsequent events in turn throw light, the roots and rootlets can be traced of the present lusty tree of the S. L. P.; the shoots it dropped, and why it dropped them, stand out bare to the eye; the shoot it took, and why, stands out pronounced; the tree can now be classified without the risk of error, and thereby the fruit it will eventually bear may be safely foretold.

Particularly seasonable is the document at this time, when the Movement in Europe—too long run upon the primitive lines of fatuous trust in Fate—is now convulsed by the throes of travail of a genuine practical revolutionary organization, and not merely a sentimental revolutionary mob; when the Movement in Europe—too long run upon the lines of lip-service—is now reforming upon lines of sincerity; when the Movement in Europe—too long run upon the lines of dogma—is now reconstructing upon scientific basis, thoroughly understood. What the Movement in Europe is experiencing and undergoing now, the Movement in America experienced and underwent in the course of 1899. The report of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of America—as more than one historic American document has done all along in the Nation's history—, serves to elucidate, not only an historic epoch in the Nation's swiftly marching development, but the lagging historic epochs in the tardier march of European development.

The motto of the day is tersely uttered in this week's citation at the head of this column: No Socialist organization is worth the name of either "Socialist" or "organization" that is not animated by it. The volume containing the report of the proceedings of the S. L. P. convention of 1900, together with the appendix attached thereto, is a symphony to Balzac's great text.

BOB ACRES ON THE STAGE.

The situation created in South Carolina, by Governor McSweeney has about it permanent features, infinitely more interesting than the temporary feature of the pickle into which it has thrust two pretentiously self-righteous politicians,—Senators Tillman and McLaurin.

Both Tillman and McLaurin are Democrats; that is to say, they are both ground out by the Democratic party machine. But the two have conflicting class interests, whence each interprets "Democracy" in his own way, and each —mark the point—maintains that he is the real representative of "the masses of the State." In the course of a series of public meetings, which each was conducting through the State, "voicing" the sentiments of the masses," and, consequently, larruming each other, their lines crossed, and the two met at the same place, facing the same audience. An explosion was the result. McLaurin charged Tillman with knowing that he did not represent "the sentiments of the masses of the State," and that he would not resign his place, knowing he could not be re-elected. Tillman jumped up, and offered to resign on the spot, provided McLaurin did the same, and then have both stand by the issue of a new election. McLaurin did not like the situation, neither did Tillman a minute after he had accepted his opponent's challenge: Scores of candidates, they both knew, were certain to crop up for their seats in the Senate, and, not unlikely, "the masses," whom each of the two claimed to be the special and only representative of, might desert them, and pick out two brand new tin-whistles for their sport. In this frame of mind, the two "tribunes of the masses" put their heads together, and devised a joint scheme to hoodwink their "masses." They both resigned; but how? The resignations were to take effect six months later, and on top of that were conditional. The two "apostles of the masses" were rubbing their hands in glee, when Gov. McSweeney stepped in, and marred their plot.

The resignations were null and void. If valid the Governor, also an exclusive "representative of the masses," had the right to fill the vacancies. Was he to "betray the sacred trust," conferred upon him by "the masses" of filling Senatorial vacancies? Not he! Consequently he returned the conditional resignations to the two comedians, with the information that, if the resignations were to be valid, they must be unconditional. The comedy came to a sudden stop. There was an end of "resignations." The two Senators now hold on to their jobs.

In the course of this Bob Acres farce a third figure hovers about. It never steps upon the stage, and yet it is the pivot upon which the play revolves. It is here; it is there; it is everywhere; and yet it is nowhere. That figure is THE MASSES. It is at one time the background for McLaurin; at another, for Tillman; and at the grand finale, for McSweeney. In short, it is off while the Bob Acres occupy the stage.

Such is the humble role that the real actor in the world's history—THE MASSES—is ever assigned to, so long as it allows the stage to be filled with Bob Acres. Periodically, however, the real actor takes the bull by the horns and mounts the stage itself. Then, with a grandeur all its own, it sweeps the stage clear, and delivers itself of a monologue that turns an old page down, and turns a new page up in the history of man.

The Bob Acres episodes in the human drama are 'tween acts light comedy; as such they are only preludes to the real dramas about to be mounted.

THE CUBAN "MAJORITY OF ONE."

The majority of one in the Cuban Constitutional Convention that passed the "Platt Amendment" must just now be tortured with mortification. Their sad plight should not pass unnoticed. It should be taken to heart, and serve as a warning sign-post against the policy of shuffling with difficulties to all bodies engaged in a serious struggle.

The "Platt Amendment," so-called, is a series of resolutions, drafted by Senator Platt of Connecticut and adopted by Congress, that were to be embodied in the organic law of Cuba. The gist of the "Amendment" was a repeal of the Teller Resolution, whereby the United States pledged itself to give sovereign independence to the Island. The "Amendment" placed Cuba under United States suzerainty, and the fact was all the more emphasized by the season of its adoption. The "Platt Amendment" was passed in Congress after the draft of the Cuban Constitution, which read at all points as the act of a sovereign people, was submitted to the President.

Upon this declaration by Congress, the Cuban Constitutional Convention divided into two sets. Both sets recognized what the "Platt Amendment" portended: they saw and felt upon them the mailed hand of power: they also smelled gunpowder and bullets, exchanged in case of a refusal to submit. But one set imagined it could shuffle with difficulties and diplomatize the country out of the scrape; the other set indulged in no such visions, and was resolute to face the worst.

In pursuit of their policy, the former drafted an amendment to the Constitution embodying the "Platt Amendment" in full, but tacking to it resolutions and explanations calculated to dull its edges. In this way the shufflers expected to be able to satisfy all sides: the United States Government imperialists, by pointing to the "Platt Amendment" adopted in full; the Cuban patriots, by pointing to the resolutions and explanations tacked to it. With this scheme they re-entered the Convention, and put their plan through by a majority of just one, and not without sustaining a hot fire from the patriot element, which jeered at their fatuity and denounced them as traitors.

And now? Now the shufflers and diplomats find themselves in a hole with the wind blowing upon them from both sides. The Tweed lawyer, who officiates in Washington as Secretary of War, now repudiates his own explanations, that appear tacked to the amendment adopted by the Convention, and the President angrily turns his back upon the whole thing, while the Cuban patriot element has nothing but words of scathing contempt for the baffled dodgers. These are speechless with shame, mortification and rage.

The most slippery of grounds to tread is the ground of compromise. Only one in a thousand of such schemes ever succeeds, and then for a while only; compromises are, at best, mere armistices. There is no permanent compromise possible when Principle is at stake. The part of the wise man —with the emphasis upon "man" as well as upon "wise"—is to stand firm by his colors. In the conflict that ensues HE may go under, but his PRINCIPLE, never. Nay, his Principle will surviye, and, taken up again at a more propititious season by others, whose hearts and minds his example has fired, and who resolutely follow his footsteps, the Right is bound to prevail,—and only then.

The ground-work of Right is Manly Fortitude.

WHAT SAVES THE VAILLANTS.

Edouard Vaillant is one of the oldest, most trusted and beloved Socialists of France. The cable despatches, announcing his withdrawal, together with the rest of the bona fide delegates, from the bogus "Socialist Unity" Congress held at Lyons, while provoking applause, suggests the question: "How came Vaillant at all to go to such a conclave?"

There are men so constituted that they resist the recognition of disagreeable consequences. Their sanguine temperament makes them vault lightly over facts that are distasteful, and to hope for results that can not flow from given causes. Not infrequently these men are honest at the start. Usually they wind up as fakirs. A long-continued illogical conduct has finally its demoralizing effect. They start expecting pears from bramble bushes; they wind up pretending that thorns are pears; self-love then comes in for its share, and the man is gone. Vaillant started on this downward slope some seven months ago. He stopped in time. What is it that saved him?

The consolidation into one body of the several Socialist parties of France, that had so far reached perfection two years ago as to effect a joint national convention, was suddenly threatened last year with being turned into a scheme for scuttling the Socialist movement in France. The development taken by the acceptance of a Cabinet portfolio by the Socialist Millerand, a member of one of these parties, the "Independents," was the corroding acid. Protested against, from the start, by the most powerful of the French Socialist bodies, the French Socialist Labor Party (Parti Ouvrier Francais), and also by the Revolutionary Socialist Party (Pa (Parti Socialiste Revolutionnaire), of which Vaillant is a distinguished member, the evil grew and gathered shape, until it became intolerable. The murderous conduct of the Cabinet toward workingmen on strike; the appearance of such ominous figures as the Anarchist Aristide Briand, in the "consolidated" plan as zealous supporters of Millerand; the close connection of the banking interests with the Millerandists; the suspicious mushroom growth of "independent groups;"—these and more such incidents warned the Socialists of breakers ahead. Accordingly, when last year's second joint national convention was held, and the evidence of treason became palpable by a palpable packing of the Convention with fraudulent delegates from imaginary Millerandist groups, the Parti Ouvrier Francais quickly caved in the treason's head by walking out of the hall and planting its own standard as the rallying point of all bona fide Socialists in the land.

Vaillant did not go out with the Parti Ouvrier. He and his party admitted the justice of the Parti Ouvrier's premises, and the wrongfulness of the Millerandists, now furiously captained by Jaures. But his sanguine temperament blinded him to the recognition of the consequences, inevitable from the facts that his intelligence recognized. He saw treason clear enough, yet hoped that its fosterers might not be traitors. Accordingly, he adhered to the opinion that "unity" was still desirable. Thus it came about that he appeared at the Lyons convention, which was called by the Millerandists to "unite the Socialist forces." The expulsion of Millerand from the movement Vaillant recognized as imperative; he also recognized that the expulsion was the condition precedent to the perfection of unity. His intellect was clear enough for that, but it was not strong enough to remove the illusion that such a thing could be accomplished at Lyons. When, by actual experience, he failed in this, credulity was at the end of its tether. He then perceived the connection between cause and effect, the traitor as the source of treason, and, perceiving it, realized that unity with Jaures and his Millerandists spelled the destruction of the French Socialist Movement. Vaillant forthwith withdrew and fully clasped hands with the longheaded Parti Ouvrier.

The moment was critical for Vaillant. It was the point where the Vaillants pull up sharp, the intellect being active enough to regain its ascendancy over sentiment; while, on the other hand, the torpid intellect continues under the ascendancy of sentiment, and is for ever after lost to the cause that it would promote.

What saves the Vaillants is the shortness, with them, of the dangerous tether of sentiment:

Less harm is wrought.
By lack of heart
Than lack of thought.

A BRACE OF QUESTIONS.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
Are Made By Organized Labor.

The National Company are the pioneers in making cash registers, and they guarantee to furnish from among their 130 different styles a better Cash Register and for less money than any other concern in the world.

They can do this because of their experience in making Cash Registers for the past fifteen years; because they own patents which enable them to make the simplest and most perfect Registers, and because they have the most improved machinery and the best skilled workmen for this purpose in the world.

Before buying ANY Cash Register, a storekeeper should investigate the National. It will pay him to do so. Every Register they manufacture, no matter how low the price, is guaranteed for mechanical accuracy and durability.

National Cash Register Company,
Washington, D. C., Office, 442 Ninth street. Dayton, Ohio.

The avove, needless to say, is an advertisement, clipped from another publication. What may be less needless to say are the facts connected with it, and that lead to a puzzling brace of questions:

Fact No. 1.—For over two months the above firm locked out its employees, as a response to demands made by them for better conditions, and the recognition of "Organized Labor;"

Fact No. 2.—During this whole period, the locked-out employees and those on strike have been prosecuting a boycott against the Company, which they have termed "scab" and "unfair"; they applied to store-keepers for support: but these refused to obey the boycott and to turn the registers towards the wall;

Fact No. 3.—The locked-out and striking employees turned to their own, the only "A. F. of L." and "sole representative" of Organized Labor in the country;

Fact No. 4.—Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., along with Mr. Thomas J. Kidd, a Vice-President, went to Dayton in the latter part of the month of May to confer with the firm and adjust the differences;

Fact No. 5.—The conference resulted in a complete frustration of all the expectations entertained from it by the striking and locked-out employees; so complete that the firm published shortly after a two-column statement in the Dayton papers declaring its determination, in arrogant language, "to continue to do business at the old stand, in the old style;" and finally,

Fact N. 6.—The above advertisement, booming the firm and representing it as an "Organized Labor" concern is taken from the June "American Federationist," which announces itself on the title page as "Devoted to the interests and voicing the demands of the Trade Union Movement," which is the official organ of the A. F. of L., and on whose editorial page is emblazoned the legend: "Samuel Gompers, Editor."

The questions hereby suggested are:

Is the appearance of the above advertisement, under the above circumstances, one of the manifestations of the "harmonious relations" existing between Capital and Labor, as understood by pure and simpledom? or

Is it a fresh instance of the theory of "expropriating the expropriators," as practised by the Organized Scabbery?

Political and Economic.

The "Social Democratic Herald" has started to print the English translation of the Guesde-Jaures Lille debate that appeared in THE PEOPLE and promises to produce the rest. As this English translation has never been published in any other form or any other place than THE PEOPLE, common courtesy would demand that the source from which the "Social Democratic Herald" took it be indicated. This, however, it fails to do. Is the "Social Democratic Herald" relapsing into its old ways?

THE "PARTY" IN KANSAS.

"State Headquarters, Social Democratic "Party."

"A CALL FOR A STATE MEETING.

"Topeka, Kansas, May 15, 1901.

"My comrades:—For several months I have had little correspondence with our membership. The end of the campaign last year left me a debt to liquidate, and my business, postponed for the work of the campaign, demanded vigorous attention. In January, though suffering from grippe, I attended the national convention at Chicago, and made a fight for Socialist unity, paying my own expenses; but the grippe insisted on coming home with me, and I have since suffered from its after effects—the nervous let-down. Nevertheless, when I returned from Chicago I immediately took up the work of the legislative committee of the State Society of Labor, and prepared bills and helped to push them through; and I am glad to report that we succeeded in getting into the statute book a drastic mine-ventilation law, a free employment agency law, a law changing the basis of representation of the State Association of Miners, and an act enabling railroad men to vote wherever they may be in the State on any general election day: and we killed a bill attempting to again put the penitentiary coal mine in competition with mines operated by free labor.

"All this required persistent hard work before legislative committees and with individual legislators; and I scarce saw the inside of my office, or looked at my mail, between January 15th and the adjournment of the Legislature in March. My business was then clamorous for attention, and I have been almost constantly in court until last Saturday, May 11. All this time I have been suffering from disordered nerves, and a friendly physician has almost commanded me to go away for two or three weeks and rest up under penalty that otherwise I may adjourn sine die.

"I have been thus elaborate in stating the conditions surrounding me for six months or more, in order to make the comrades understand why I have not written them. I had either to neglect laws for the relief of struggling labor, or neglect my correspondents. Which should I have neglected? I have no doubt of the answer every true Socialist will give. On my part let me say, it has been a sorry deprivation to me to be thus cut off from intimate friends. But I have done my duty. I have paid every dollar due from headquarters, and we owe not a cent in the world except that at Chicago. I pledged the Kansas comrades to pay $20 towards the national propaganda fund. This must be paid very soon. Do comrades wish to help pay it, or shall I pay it out of my own pocket?

"At Chicago I was elected one of the six general members of the national board, which, considering that but six were chosen for the entire union, and that I was nominated by another State, was a recognition of the importance of Kansas in the Socialist movement. At that convention we called a union convention, to be held at Indianapolis in September.

"And now comrades, some work is to be done. Much to the regret of all of us who have been privileged to know him, our State chairman, Major F. E. Miller, has removed from the State, and we must choose his successor at any early date. My health, and the necessity that I shall earn a living, make it desirable that a new Secretary be elected, who can give abundant time to the duties of his office. I wish to return to the ranks.

"The new election law—the anti-fusion law—passed last winter and now in effect, gives us the right to a place on the official ballot without petition. We can nominate in convention and certify our nominations like other parties. But we can have but one word for our party name. We cannot call our party the "Social Democratic party." We are legally compelled to be simply the "Socialist party," and I am glad of it. Each party having a State organization is to adopt a party emblem, which must be certified to the Secretary of State and will be printed at the head of the party ticket. We should choose our emblem.

"In view of all we have to do, a meeting of the entire State Committee is hereby called, to meet at the National Hotel in the city of Topeka, June 6, 1901, at 4 o'clock p. m., to do whatever business the committee may see proper to do.

"Now, comrades, 'it's up to you.' Take a day off and spend a few dollars for the greatest cause of the age. Let every comrade attend who can, whether a committeeman or not, and assist in the work of reorganizing and rechristening the party in the State. Recent letters to me show that the prodigals who left us for Bryan are coming home. 'Not as single spies but in battalions.' There is work to be done. The harvest is ripe. Let us prepare to reap it. Loosen your purse strings and come to a genuine Socialist feast. Write me that you will be here. Yours fraternally,

"G. C. CLEMENS."

Thus sayeth the office hunting G. C. Clemens,—"Party" in Kansas.

* * *

Mr. Clemens is a little bit promiscuous in his frequency. He is also prone to call persons and things. He is furthermore apt to go to places, run things, be active, and then find that most of his motions were due to a "nervous let-down,"—all of which comes from one man being a "Party." A nervous let-up however, never seems to pay a friendly visit to his mind, and if it did, would doubtlessly find it taking absent treatment at his fellow Social Democrat, Professor Kharas' magnificent institution in the post offices of every city in the land.

When we last saw Mr. Clemens there was a strange, yearning Populist movement about his lips that told of the great strain to which he was subjecting people. He had just returned from another visit which he undertook on his own responsibility, and had given money away, also on his own responsibility. He was trying to collect it from some passerby, because he looked upon them as ripe to be part of the feast he was spreading, and he needed them to cut the knot into which the public purse strings have a habit of tying themselves when a man is particularly hard up.

The habit that some people in Kansas have of growing finger nails on the tips of their ears, makes them particularly good subjects for an impressionistic political party, but Mr. Clemens will have to send himself to a good many more conventions, pledge a few more dollars, and be ordered to stop by innumerably more physicians before he can persuade the rustic Kansan to pay the debts incurred by others. Each farmer is too busy incurring debts of his own. Years ago when the storm of Populism was but a gentle zephyr gamboling across the yellow wheat field, the Kansas farmer was accustomed to tie his money high up in an apple tree so that the hens would not peck at it. But when Populism had blown itself out, the farmers of Kansas placed what they had left in a cyclone cellar, and it resides there still. All the persuasive nervousness that Mr. Clemens has at his command will not lure it forth. Hence he now turns to "struggling Labor."

One who does not understand cheerful Western ways might be somewhat surprised at the ready manner in which Mr. Clemens "immediately took" things up. He took up a trip to Chicago, he took up the work of pushing bills, he tooks up the work of correspondence, he took up the work of court, he took up the work of calling a convention, he took up the work of being the whole party in Kansas, and he also took up the work of collecting twenty dollars. The last will be the longest job he ever tumbled into. "Struggling Labor" will not be a wiggle compared with it. The recognition of the importance of Kansas in the Socialist movement will be blank ignorance when contrasted with it. The nervous let-down Mr. Clemens tapped will be scarcely a jolt when the other is considered. These prophets in their own country are not worth two per cent of one per cent on the dollar.

Then the fact that out in Kansas they will have to go on the ballot under one name is bad. There is nothing like going in under as many different names as you have candidates, as you have objects, or as you have platforms. Were the G. C. Clemenses deprived of several of their platforms, and forced to stick to one, or were they prevented from being several different parties at one and the same time, the result could not but be another nervous let-down: political jobs, like the one Mr. Clemens got from a Populist Court can't be had every time, especially after that "American Socialist Party" had gone up the flue. While Mr. Clemens rejoices over his new party multiplicity, it is no doubt because he believes that it will be easier to collect his twenty from one than from a score of parties.

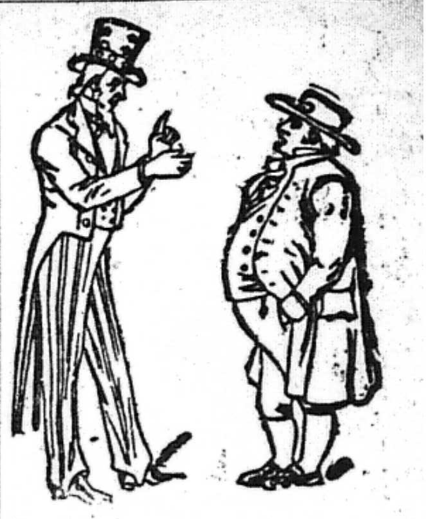
Then the laws that were tucked away in the statute book! Who does not recognise the necessity of a mine ventilation law, and a drastic one at that? Who would not sacrifice time to see through a free employment agency law? Surely Mr. Clemens would do it at any time if he could get people to "spend a few dollars for the greatest cause of the age." He would do it all by himself, as he did all the other things, including calling conventions, attending them all by himself unanimously electing himself delegate, and pledging money.

But far and above all these things will be the great work of "rechristening" the party. It was not for nothing that the English language levied tribute from every other language that exists. It was not for nothing that it sallied forth during all these years and took to itself thousands of words that formerly reposed serenely in other tongues. When it built up its magnificent collection of words: when it built its dictionary, that is large enough to swallow all other dictionaries, and still have hundreds of pages of archaic and new words to spare, it was simply getting together enough words to give the Social Democracy a chance to "rechristen" itself whenever it was necessary to unloosen the purse strings of the obdurate world.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld is wroth at the Supreme Court Insular Decisions. "They portend the destruction of the Republic," says he;—whereupon he may now be expected to take the stump for these very Judges, the same as he took the stump in Missouri for Judges that issued injunctions against workingmen on strike, right after he had enriched the dictionary of political bumcombe with the slogan: "No Government by Injunction."

Mr. Samuel Gompers, in this month's "Federationist," has an acount of the meeting which he recently conducted here in New York under the auspices of certain capitalists. He tells what a "success" it was, but he neglects to tell that at the first meeting there were not thirty-five people present, and at the second meeting he was igaominously hustled off the platform by the chairman. Gompers is fair at bluffing, but each time he bluffs he is called.

The ended Boer War blazes into "unendingness" every few days and reports are received to the effect that the triumphant British have valiantly charged on a drove of sheep and rounded up several thousand. Then the British make another sally and capture a wagon load of women who were coming within their lines. Occasionally, to vary the monotony of existence, they kill a few Boers, or capture a thousand or so Boer "leaders." The Boers, on their side, consistently peg away, and though pacified, captured, and killed a dozen times over, inflict serious losses on the English. It is expected that if the war continues through the rest of the year that the Boers will have captured all the British soldiers, and that the British soldiers will have captured all the sheep.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM—Have you got that clipping from James Logan of the "North American Review" with you?

BROTHER JONATHAN—Yes; why?

U. S.—I want you to read it again for me to get a third crack at it.

B. J. (reads):

"There must always be competition. To stamp it out, were such a thing possible, would mean stagnation and death. It would mean that there was to be no further progress. If there were to be no prizes obtained, men would cease to put forth the effort which makes for progress and growth. If there were no larger prizes ahead for a young man than simply a day laborer's wages, the likelihood is that a good many would not put forth the effort to become anything more than a day laborer. We need competition if we would grow, but it ought to be honest and intelligent competition. Men need the stimulus of competition to do their best."

What point are you going to make now?

U. S.—The gist of that tirade is that human nature is such that, without stimulus to exert oneself, people would stagnate.

B. J.—Yes; that's the gist of it. Isn't that right?

U. S.—I shall grant that.

B. J.—Then there is some sense in this clipping!

U. S.—Wait! And what is implied in the tirade is that the present, the Capitalist Social System, furnishes the needed stimulus.

B. J.—Yes; that's implied. Isn't that right?

U. S.—No! I shall show you that the Capitalist Social System, so far from providing a stimulus for the working class to exert itself, does the reverse, stamps out the stimulus, utterly disheartens the workers, and, if anything, stimulates them to exert themselves as little as possible.

B. J.—That would be tough!

U. S.—When does the workingman get work?

B. J.—When the capitalist has orders to fill.

U. S.—And when he has none?

B. J.—Then the workingman has no work.

U. S.—And starves?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is it, then, to the interest of the workingman to exert himself so as to produce as much as possible in a given time?

B. J.—No!! It is to his interest to produce as little as possible.

U. S. (looking incredulous)—Why, how do you make that out?

B. J.—Simple enough. The more he exerts himself, all the more he produces; the more he produces, all the sooner is the order filled; the sooner the order is filled, all the sooner is he thrown out of work; and——

U. S.—Then starves?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Now, tell me, if you can, where the stimulus, said to be given him by capitalism, comes in.

B. J.—Say! You ARE right. The divvil a stimulus is there!

U. S.—And the stimulus to the workingman is the wrong way; it is to slack up and not to exert himself, eh?

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—Under Socialism, the more effort the workers put forth, all the quicker is the requisite wealth produced; the quicker the requisite wealth is produced——

B. J.—All the sooner can the workers enjoy it in leisure—

U. S.—In intellectual and physical pleasures, eh? In the company of their wives and children, eh?

B. J. (swaying from one side to another)—This Logan is a confounded liar!

U. S.—Does capitalism promote one's exerting himself?

B. J.—Not a bit! It is Socialism that would do that. That's why I call the fellow a liar.

U. S.—It is not in this one particular only that Capitalism acts as a deadener of noble effort. It is in all others. Workingmen frequently perceive methods of improving work. If they put their invention into practice, they only throw themselves out of work all the quicker. If they get a patent out for it, and expect in that way to profit by their genius and exertion, the capitalist steals their patent, and the capitalist courts give judgment against the worker on the ground that it "would be wrong to place the employer at the mercy of his employee," as they actually said in the Dempsey case. And so on. Capitalism is a deadener of all stimulus, it is a deadener of all efforts for good.

Next week I'll show you some other beauty-spots in that clipping. Keep it.

B. J.—I will.

Nearly 45,000 claims by Spanish War "veterings" have been filed in the Pension Bureau. Less than 4,000 have been granted. This is a very poor record and shows that our embalmed beef boys are not yet a political force. Some of them had their claims ready before they marched, but the claims are just where they were at first. But still even in failure the thing is an excellent study in patriotism. Such self-sacrifice for a mere pension shows the way the flag is wrapped around our hearts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Educating in Braddock—Light on an O'Connell Machinists "Victory."

To THE PEOPLE—The Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P. was started up for the first time this season in Braddock on Saturday, May 18, when Comrades Schulberg, Illingworth, Adams and Roffman addressed the largest meeting ever held in this vicinity.

Comrade Roffman, who acted as chairman, opened up the meeting with a short address on the S. L. P. and then introduced Comrade Schulberg. He held the crowds, about 800, spell-bound by his argument of why the workingman should be a Socialist. He gave descriptions of scenes enacted in the past weeks in Albany, N. Y., where once more the soil of this country, "the home of the free," was stained with innocent blood. He then showed how the pure and simple trade unions were scabbing it on one another, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and other Railway Brotherhoods hauling troops to Albany to help to break the strike. His exposition drew such cheers from the crowds as never before stirred this Carnegie town. He next showed how capitalism was on its last legs, quoting history: when Rome and Athens were tottering, the ruling class endeavored to pacify the people with free entertainments, the same as our local capitalists are doing at the present time in Schenley Park.

Comrade Illingworth next took the stand and touched up the labor fakirs of the International Association of Machinists who claim nine hours was granted at the Westinghouse Machine Company at East Pittsburg. He said a notice had been posted at the shop saying that "on and after May 27 these works will commence at 7.15 until 12.00, starting again at 12.45 and quit at 5.50; on Saturday commence at 7.15 and quit at 12.5," making a total of 54 hours for the week. Prior to this we have been starting at 7.6 with an hour for dinner, and quitting at 5.30; on Saturdays starting at 6.55 and quitting at 11.35, making a total of 55 hours a week. Now about 65 per cent of the employees at the factory come and go by trains, which arrive at East Pittsburg between 6.30 and 6.50. These trains run to suit the W. E. Company which is located at the same place. The next train to arrive after the 6.50 is 7.20, so you see those who go by train must get there the same as if starting at 7.6; but must work until 5.50 in the evening and wait until 6.5 for a train, so instead of them having shorter hours they are actually in the shop 20 minutes longer than before, and this is what is heralded as "a great victory" by business agent W. Shaw of the pure and simple I. A. of M. Nor is this all. The men have now sent a petition to their Brother Capital asking him to change the hours to more suitable ones, but of course we shall get it where Mary wore the beads,—in the neck. He also stated that before they got this "grand victory" and one hour a week WITHOUT THE TEN HOUR PAY they registered their number going in at the door and were allowed two minutes' grace without being docked. But that was all done away with now and the register clocks are in the department where you work and must be punched there before starting-time. So you are right at your work when the whistle blows.

Comrade Adams was the next speaker. He went on to describe the development of the machine, showing how at the Westinghouse air brake works they were doing away with the skilled mechanic and unskilled men were doing the work of four skilled men.

When Comrade Adams was on the stand, it struck the politicians of the town that it was about time the meeting was broken up, so they sent a German band to play at the saloon door at the opposite side of the street, but it was no go. Adams held his own easily and the band gave up in disgust.

The meeting closed at 10.30 with three cheers for the S. L. P. and a tiger for the S. T. & L. A.

A MEMBER OF MACHINISTS'
LOCAL 190, S. T. & L. A.
Rankin, May 30.

Botany Applied to Sociology.

To THE PEOPLE.—Once more we are called upon to vote on a question made clear and answered by our National Executive Committee.

The question is, "Shall We Accept the Answer of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P?" The answer flows from the experience made in the past and present and pointing to the future. We have eyes through which we must look for ourselves and if possible see wherein we differ, if at all, from those with whom we associate and have dealings.

My experience is that I cannot accept any difference of opinion and call it "unity." Either I must show, and make clear to the unbiased mind that my ideas are drawn from the most enlightened viewpoint or show wherein my opponents are deficient and leave my ideas for my opponents to correct.

As for me accepting the answer of any other man or body of men, that I will not do unless it compares favorably with the source from which I draw my own conclusions, in the light of my own reasoning, that reasoning to stand as truth until offset by a more enlightened and clearer understanding.

Have the Social Democratic party shown wherein they are superior in any way to the S. L. P.? Have they ever shown that the S. L. P. was based on a wrong foundation, or that they were based on a right? On the contrary have they not time and again admitted that the S. L. P. is right but "too intolerant" to grow rapidly? And is it not to add to their size in point of numbers that they are asking us to join them?

There may be another reason for wanting us in their ranks. Where is Our Telescope? Don't fail to get the right end toward you, and don't fail to adjust it properly; and don't put it down until you see the whole question answered.

In the spring months there may be seen coming up out of the soil in shady and moist places a kind of growth called the mushroom. It takes but a few hours for it to reach its maturity and all of the forces of nature have never been enough to prolong its life. And, like the manna of the Jews, it must be gathered before the sun scorches it or it is unfit for edible use. The hand of man has never been able to cultivate it in a way to gather a large crop each season, for it doesn't grow from a seed but springs directly from the earth. The only question that nature has left for us in regard to the mushroom is, Do you know how to gather and prepare them for the table, and do they taste well to you when they are prepared? If not, there are reasons why you should leave them to the care of Providence, but no reason why you should open a blood vessel to try to nourish them.

LEWIS FREEMAN.
Chillicothe, O., May 28.

Where the Dues of Rank and File Go.

To THE PEOPLE.—The following properly authenticated story may serve to throw additional light upon the pure and simple leader. The hero of the story is a leading member of the Organized Scabbery, he has a "national reputation." It is unnecessary to mention his name. The role in which he here appears is so familiar a role, in which he appears everywhere and for which he is everywhere known, that his name will easily occur to many readers of THE PEOPLE in all the towns that our hero has "done." The reason I give it is that it is the completest of its kind I have ever heard, and better than any other it may bring home to the deluded rank and file whither their money goes when their leaders "visit a town in the interest of the Union," and why dues must be high. Here is the story:

Some years ago, Mr. ——— was in Duluth, on "business of the A. F. of L." After holding a meeting, he adjourned with a number of local fakirs—fifteen or twenty — to a barroom, threw down a double-eagle to pay for drinks, then announced that he was very tired and would retire. Four, who had been preadvised, accompanied him to his room, where he doffed his hat and overcoat, donned a big ulster and a cap, and with his four companions took a hack which was in waiting at the door.

They were driven to a brothel. Mr. ——— gave the madam $100, remarking that he was engaging "the house for the night;" she requested $25 additional, which he paid without a murmur.

I wish to add that I got this story from one of the "four" with all its details.

ONE WHOSE DUES HELPED
FOOT THE BILL.
Duluth, Minn., May 28.

Conduct of Alliancemen, Unorganized Man and Pure and Simplers on the Firing Line.

To THE PEOPLE.—In my last letter I referred to the petition that was going around the shop asking the firm to change the working hours, 800 machinists having signed the petition. The firm took no notice of it, so on Thursday, May 23, the men held a mass meeting at noon and passed a resolution to quit work at 5.30 on Monday, May 27, whether the whistle blew or not.

They also elected committees from the various departments to go to the superintendent and assistant superintendent and demand that they should quit work at 5.30. Among the men elected on these committees was Comrade Illingworth.

After Comrade Illingworth found out that the pure and simplers were in the majority on the committee he proposed that, as we are going to ask the firm to change the quitting time, why not at the same time ask for 10 hours pay as per I. A. of M. agreement.

A leading pure and simpler, a member of Local 52, I. A. of M., spoke up and said, it was better to creep before we walked; another pure and simpler said: "It is an old saying, 'We can catch more flies with molasses than vinegar.'"

Comrade Illingworth answered, saying he had heard that sugared bait was a good thing to catch suckers, but as we are neither catching flies nor suckers, neither of the suggestions amounted to anything.

After this cross-fire it was decided BY THE PURE AND SIMPLERS NOT TO ASK FOR THE TEN-HOUR PAY.

The seven committeemen at the advice of a pure and simpler did not go through the shop in a body for fear of exciting the men at work.

Single file they finally confronted His Royal Nibs, the superintendent, and his zealous assistant. Then the fun commenced.

One of the pure and simplers (who had been elected spokesman) fawning, bowing, and scraping, begged amid apologies to know what had become of the petition that 800 machinists had signed?

The superintendent slowly drawled out, "Well, as we could do nothing we simply threw the petition on one side."

Another pure and simpler spoke up (or down) amid apologies for being on the committee saying that as he was a popular man in his department he was requested to draw up the petition; having done so he said that he did not want to be on the committee as he had got his foot in it as deep as he wanted to.

Mr. Boles, the Superintendant, knowing he had a soft bunch of pure and simplers to deal with, proceeded to handle them accordingly, saying he was sorry, but as he had made an agreement with the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad to start and stop at a certain time, it was impossible to change the hours now. He further told of how good the Westinghouse firm was to its men, how well they looked after the interest and comfort of their employes, and how happy the men would be in the future if they did what was to the best interest of the firm.

Comrade Illingworth was "too radical to be spokesman," so the cockroach fakirs said, but he stood this gaff as long as a Socialist could, giving the pure and simplers every opportunity to introduce the resolution, plainly in behalf of the 800 machinists, and present their case; seeing now how cowardly they were, Illingworth spoke up:

"Mr. Boles, the committee that you see here are under instructions; those instructions are to inform you that every man will shut off his machine at 5.30 on Monday and walk out of the shop."

This completely took the wind out of Mr. Boles, and the little would-like-to-be fakirs, trembling in their shoes, tried to explain the situation. Illingworth then asked the committee if it was not a fact that the above resolution was passed unanimously? The unorganized men immediately answered "Yes," and the pure and simplers with bad grace had to give in.

Mr. Boles by this time had got his wind back, and in a pleading tone said, "I would be sorry to have any trouble with my employes, but I did not think the petition was the voice of the men, as any man who was a good talker could get up a petition and most any workingman would sign it; but as it seems to be the desire of the men and the firm wants to oblige them and continue the friendly feeling that now exists between our employes and us, I would like to know what hours you are instructed to present." Illingworth then politely but firmly said: "Those in the petition."

An unorganized man on the committee, who instinctively saw that the position of Illingworth was correct, then spoke up and said: "We did present the hours the men want but got no reply."

By this statement this man showed that the unorganized men have more backbone and manhood than the men organized in a pure and simple organization.

With a slight compromise the superintendent agreed to introduce the schedule that the men wanted in spite of "the agreement with the railroad company," and this was the "victory of Wm. Shaw, business agent of the Pittsburg District, I. A. of M."!

No doubt if the pure and simplers had asked for 10-hours' pay for 9-hours' work, the firm would have granted it.

But it is not to the best interest of the Labor Lieutenant of Capital to get a real concession for the wage slaves.

Down with Organized Scabbery and up with the S. T. & L. A.

A MEMBER OF LOCAL 190,
S. T. & L. A.
Rankin, Pa., June 1.

Camping on the Trail of Pure and Simpledom.

To THE PEOPLE.—The following is a copy of a challenge that L. A. No. 267 has sent to all the "pure and simple" unions.

"At the last meeting of L. A. No. 267 of the S. T. & L. A. it was voted to issue to you a challenge to a joint debate on the following subject:

"'Resolved, That the A. F. of L. and all other 'pure and simple' labor unions, independent or otherwise, are a detriment to the interests of the working class.'

"L. A. No. 267 is to take the affirmative and your body the negative."

"It was also voted to send a copy of this letter to all 'pure and simple' unions in Lynn whether affiliated with the A. F. of L. or not, and also to request you to either accept or reject this challenge within the following week.

"In pursuance with this motion, L. A. No. 267 hereby challenges you to a joint debate, the subject to be:

"'Resolved, That the A. F. of L. and all other "pure and simple" labor unions, independent or otherwise, are a detriment to the interest of the working class.'

"If you accept this challenge L. A. No. 267 will furnish the hall and we will meet a committee from your body to make arrangements as to time, etc.

"L. A. No. 267, S. T. & L. A.,
"Thomas M. Birtwell, Secretary, 30
"South Side avenue, Lynn, Mass."

Woburn's Other Extreme.

To THE PEOPLE.—Your correspondent of May 20th, "Sympathizer," drew a very accurate and truthful picture of conditions in Woburn, so far as it went, yet he neglected to represent other elements without which the true situation cannot be appreciated.

Prof. Starr has recently been quoted by the capitalist press as saying that parting the hair in the middle is a sign of degeneracy. If such be a fact, it would seem that degeneracy has set in here among what are supposed to be the Saint Charles Total Abstinence Society, but much more commonly called the "Cholly Boys."

That it will be a difficult task to make these deluded creatures realize that they are not of the elite but members of the proletariat, there is abundant evidence, so long as clothes can be bought on the installment plan. To see these youths parade the streets of Woburn aping the manners of the 400 with their eye glasses and high collars, which resemble a high board-fence whitewashed, would furnish more amusement for any sensible wage-worker than an evening spent witnessing the performance of a colored cake walk.

Summed all up, it is well that an all-wise Providence has seen to it that such giddy youths have escaped the evil influence of old John Barleycorn.

As it is, no serious injury is done, further than to divert what was supposed to be a temperance organization into a mutual admiration society and Woburn is fortunate in having an old ladies' home for their future incarceration.

In justice to all, let it not be inferred that the Woburn S. C. T. A. society is wholly composed of non compotes mentis.

MAN WITH A CAMERA.
Woburn, Mass., June 2.

Loewenschwantziana.

To THE PEOPLE. — At the last meeting of Branch 17, East New York Workingmens' Sick and Death Benefit Fund, held last Monday, May 27, a member of the Board of Directors of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," by the name of Loewenthal, made the following statement: "Some weeks ago Daniel De Leon, Editor of THE PEOPLE, went to Massachusetts and got $500 (from whom he did not say), and a man by the name of Moren of the Twenty-first Assembly District, New York, made charges against De Leon in the General Committee, New York, but they were not published." I asked him if he meant to say that De Leon used the money for himself. He quickly took back-water, and answered: "Oh, oh, I don't want to speak as a representative of the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung,' now."

Will you please give me an answer to that statement, as I want to use it in the next meeting?

JOSEPH HAIN,
106 Van Sicien Ave.,
Member 21st A. D.,
Brooklyn, S. L. P.
Brooklyn, June 1.

[There is no truth whatever in the Loewenthal yarn, or any part thereof. The last time Comrade De Leon was in Boston is now over a year ago, and all the money he received was for his actual railroad fare and hotel bill. Absurd, likewise, is the alleged Moren episode. The yarn first made its bow to the public in the columns of the "Vorwaerts," the Jewish Social Democratic organ in this city, and was relishingly rolled over their tongues by the gibbering Anarchist-Social-Democratic monkeys in the East-Side coffee houses, where these specimens congregate. The yarn was neatly disposed of by Comrade Moren himself in a neat little letter published in the "Abendblatt," the Party's Jewish organ, on last May 14, in which he says:

"Winchevsky states in this 'Vorwaerts' article that I have preferred charges against Comrade De Leon for having received $500 for the DAILY PEOPLE from a suspicious source. It should suffice as a denial to remind the readers that the statement appeared in the 'Vorwaerts,' and was signed by M. Winchevsky."

The badly banged Kangaroo is thrown back upon his imagination for solace.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

The Way Out for Mr. Dan Harris.

To THE PEOPLE.—I notice in the May issue of the official journal of the Cigarmakers' International Union, an appeal signed by Dan Harris, as chairman of the Joint Advisory Board, asking workingmen to refrain from using the product of the American Cigar Company, on the ground that the American Cigar Company is destroying the peace and happiness that the cigarmakers enjoy. Now it appars to me that Mr. 'arris is departing from first principles—that of arbitration and conciliation. To boycott the American Cigar Company is against the often expressed principle of arbitration for which the pure and simple trade union stands, and Dan is a leading figure in that movement, so he should be the last to declare war on Brother Capital.

Perhaps he don't know how to go about it, so I will give him a few pointers, which may help him.

Now, Mr. 'arris, you know that there was a strike of trolley men in Albany last week. You also know that our dear Brother Anthony Brady, a director of the Albany Trolley Company, settled the strike for the men, his love for Brother Labor being so great that he thought it his duty to help him out in time of trouble (not to mention the politics in it).

Now to the point: You should have the union raise the bill of prices $5 a thousand, and make a demand on the American Cigar Company for the increase, then offer to arbitrate in case they refuse to grant your demands. Send Sammy Gompers, a member of your union, also a great labor leader, to Ex-Governor David B. Hill to have Hill use his influence with Anthony Brady (the head director in the American Cigar Company) so that Brady will see that you get what you ask, the same as he did for the trolley men. You know that Sammy Gompers is on very good terms with Dave Hill. You remember the time you got 30 days in jail and a fine of $50 for an assault on a fellow cigarmaker, who would not dance the way you fiddled. It was Sammy's friendship for Dave Hill that helped to have the fine remitted, although you served the 30 days.

The time Sammy sang before Gov. Hill, when Hill tendered that reception to the delegates to the Trades Assembly at the Executive Mansion in Albany, he sang so well that Dave Hill has not forgotten it to this day.

As I say, you know of the existence of that friendship between Sammy and Dave. You also know that David B. Hill is a personal friend of Anthony Brady. You also know that Brother Anthony Brady is the chief director of the American Cigar Company, and I have no doubt that he would do for the cigarmakers what he has done for the trolley men. So you see how easy this is. You have a member of your Union who is an Assemblyman. After you raised the bill $5 a thousand, have Sammy Gompers see Dave Hill so as to have Hill use his influence with his friend Brady to grant the demands your Union makes. Also have Mike Muldoon and Charlie Leo of Troy, N. Y., two members of the Troy Cigarmakers' Union, see Ed. Murphy, with whom they are well acquainted and who is also a friend of Anthony Brady. Then have Assemblyman Sam. Prince, another member of your Union, see Brother Brady, and, between the gang, I am sure that Brother Cigarmanufacturer and Trolley Owner Anthony Brady (partner of Ed. Murphy and Dave Hill, who in turn are good friends of Sammy Gompers, Sammy Prince, Mike Muldoon, Charlie Leo, and Dan Harris) will do for you what he has done for the railroad men, and make a great victory for the Yoonyun.

CIGARMAKER.
New York, June 2.

New Opportunities.

To THE PEOPLE.—I learn from the papers that a dozen Columbia College students have been sent to Ampere, N. J., to scab it on the striking mechanics. The report states that as the students approached Ampere, they became more and more interested in what they had left behind. However, when they reached the station they were hustled to the factory, where bed and board had been prepared for them by the "benevolent company."

The press, however, neglected to sing the praises on this new method of "beginning a career" for impecunious college youths.

It is asserted that in America there are always new openings offered to young men, in place of the ones that have been closed up. The latest of these openings evidently is the business of scabbing it on starving workingmen,—the only opening guaranteed by law to the worker. Hereafter, no doubt, every progressive college will establish a School of Scabbery, in which the students will be shown how to scab successfully. The course in scabbery will be taken up after the other course, so that the number of students who are full of the required knowledge may be always on hand ready to scab.

The word scab, by the way, is very ugly but it is also very expressive. These schools of scabbery will, no doubt, be endowed and supported by such public spirited and patriotic gentlemen as Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan, etc, who by their benevolent and patriotic action, will do great good to "civilization" by crushing the hateful aspirations of the workers.

Colleges in making their prospectuses, will not neglect to make some such announcement as this:

"The Snobs—Dob's College calls your attention to its successful school of scabbery. The college is situated within ten miles of a factory town, and all students who desire may take the supplementary course in scabbery. Among other things, students who take this course will be taught how to run the gauntlet from the railway station to the factory. Prof. Squirmer, the noted contortionist, teaches this part of the course, also how to hit a starving man in the stomach so that he will think he has been struck by a square meal; also how to live inside a factory for more than a week without dying, and also how to disappear from a given place at a given time."

When up-to-date colleges begin to issue announcements like the above then may all reformers and poets cease their labors, for the social problem will have been solved, and "Civilization" will have made a tremendous advance. The future may then be left to Ignatius Donnelly.

ANTI-SCAB.
New York, June 6.

Two-Faced Ohio Social Democrats.

To THE PEOPLE.—Let me give our readers throughout this land a short sketch of what transpired in the convention of the Ohio Social Democratic party held here last Friday, May 31.

Max Hayes did the most talking. He told the delegates what "great" progress the Social Democracy had made in the last year; also told them that the S. L. P. was fast crumbling into nothing. He said that in a short time "De Leonism" will be wiped out of existence. Then he went on to make a "nice class-conscious speech."

When the Committee on Platform and Resolutions was ready to report, Max Hayes again got up with the resolutions in his hand and begged leave of the chair to read them. Here is where the fun began. I almost forgot myself, and came near moving the adoption of those resolutions; they sounded so much like De Leonism that I actually thought I was in an S. L. P. convention.

The platform was short and devoted entirely to the collective ownership of the means of production and transportation with all the immediate demands left out.

Max had no more than sat down when a storm of protest came from the largest part of the 23 delegates present. One of them who sat near me but did not see my S. L. P. button said:

"By Gee, what does that man think of anyway? Here he has denounced De Leonism from beginning to end and then follows right in his d——d footsteps aping everything the S. L. P. does!"

By this time a delegate from Dayton, Dillon by name, got up and asked for information.

"State your question," said the chair.

"I want to know if that platform is adopted whether or not we in Dayton will be allowed in a city campaign to adopt a palliative platform.

"For," said he, "I am tired of 'class-consciousness,' and 'scientific Socialism;' 'scientific Socialism' and 'class-consciousness' is what is killing the De Leon party."

Him and others who were opposed to that platform were answered by Max Hayes that it did not apply to city election, but only to the State; that all city branches could adopt any kind of platform, whenever a city or county convention was held. He further stated that the leading Socialists of this country took this same stand in leaving out of their platform the "immediate demands."

Again I almost forgot myself and was just about to applaud when I saw it wasn't Dan but Max, and therefore was false pretence.

After several delegates talked for and against, the platform and resolutions were adopted.

The next important business before the convention was to vote for the seat of the State Committee then to be elected. Dayton, Toledo and Cleveland were nominated. Hayes was opposed to having the committee in Cleveland, and asked the delegates to vote for the city that could best take care of that important work, whereupon a delegate from Dayton got up and among other things said that if the delegates voted for Dayton he would assure them that the work would be done right. "For," said he, "we have a rich man in Dayton who is a member of our local and spends a lot of money; we will elect him secretary of the State Committee, for he has the time to do it."

Dayton was elected.

A great deal more could be said but these are salient points.

OTTO STEINHOFF.
Columbus, O., June 2.

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If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Official notices must come properly sealed and signed. None other will be recognized. This precaution has become imperative.

R. T. S., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Germans call it "Galgen Humor" (gallows wit), that is, the hectic levity that often marks the conduct of the criminal about to be hanged. For the rest, even if the Kangaroos, lacking the attribute of man, had not sense enough to perceive their doom, they surely have the necessary animal attribute of ears, and with these they hear the cracking sound of approaching destruction in all parts.

J. S., OMAHA, NEB.—People OUGHT to think for themselves by all means. The trouble with you is you don't think. No thinking man (presuming he is honest) can "think" Bryan to be a friend of the workingman.

M. W., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hasn't THE PEOPLE given him credit for pulling out of the Lyons bogus convention? But Vaillant's display of manhood at that season was no reason to conceal his previous weakness. To call attention to that is useful at our own present constructive period. Think of it. Had Vaillant seen as clearly last November as he did last May, would the Jaures-Millerand corruptionists not have caved in all the sooner?

M. M. SEATTLE, WASH.—Let's go back to first principles.

1. "Profit sharing" is a swindle. Where the "sharers" neither have access to the books nor a voice in the control of a firm's funds, nor standing in Court to assert their rights, the "sharing" must be a humbug.

2. It follows from the above, that workingmen, who can be entrapped into "profit sharing" schemes with employers, must be at about the lowest rung of the ladder of class-consciousness.

The answer to the second and most important part of your question is evident from the above: Such workingmen could not be Unionized at all.

As to the first part of your question, there could be nothing to hinder a private concern, if it chooses, to share its dividends with its employees, or otherwise to distribute by giving away part of its profits.

H. H. J., NEW YORK.—That is one of the false pretenses of traction companies. They affect great solicitude for "the traveling public;" and with that they justify the break-neck rate of speed of their cars; and with that their Judges hold them free in cases of accidents. The fact is that the faster the cars run on a line, the fewer cars are needed, and along with that a smaller number of employees. By running their cars so fast that they endanger the lives of the pedestrians, the traction companies save in rolling stock and in wages. The upshot of it is that with a smaller outlay of capital, the company makes more money: each car crew does the work of four or five or more crews in former days.

"H." NEW YORK.—Your letter will be in to-morrow's DAILY PEOPLE, and in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of June 22. You may be at perfect ease. The Organized Scabbery in your International Cigarmakers' Union will no more find you out, unless you choose to reveal yourself, than the Organized Scabbery of "Typographia Numero Sieben" has been able—despite all attempted bribery, mousing and spying—to find out who "Junius" is. Don't feel alarmed either for the DAILY PEOPLE staff. They are ready, and will ever be found so. So, then, let's have all you have to give. The Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P. is here to rip up the Labor traitors, and clear the way for the final battle with their paymasters, the Capitalist Class.

E. L., AZELTA, PA.—Don't be too severe on your own class, the farmer: there is nothing the matter with your brows and jaws: the matter lies with your "illusion of property," your small farms. Would you or anybody else, farmer or otherwise, object to paying 1,000, or even $10,000 taxes if you could have an income of $1,000,000 or $2,000,000? Surely not. These taxes that bother the small farmer is a delusion: the thing stands upside down before him: what is pinching him is, not the taxes, but the paltriness of the income out of which the taxes must come, and which is becoming smaller and ever smaller, and therefore making the taxes ever harder to bear. It follows that the way to educate the farmer is, not to jump in with his delusion, but to cure him of it. He must be shown that, even if all the taxes are abolished, his income will decline; he must be shown the reason why, to wit, the concentration of the things essential to production in the hands of a few; he must be shown that the only way out for him is the Co-operative Commonwealth. Only those farmers that are won over in that way are worth having. Try that tack.

T. F. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—You think that was "putting it too strong?" Hunt up the recent issue of the "Independent." You will there find an article by Henry D. Lloyd of your own city. Read it. You will see how "distinguished publicists," men "known all over Europe," "leading professors of political economy," and "intellectual leaders of Belgian Socialists," all, these unnamed greatnesses, according to him—his word is supposed to be taken, not only upon their "distinction" and "leadership," but also upon what they did—all, hastened to "lay plans before" him, and to confer with him upon certain important subjects.—Now, what do you call that but "giving oneself letters patent of distinction?" That is what all these freaks do when they "come out for Socialism." Nothing to retract.

I. N. G., COLUMBUS, O.—Far from having "slunk into a hole" in Prussia, Mr. Edward Bernstein is now "delivering his goods" in payment of his return home. He is delivering speeches in Berlin. The Government sees to it that he has large meetings. And to these audiences he preaches the theory that Marx should be shelved along with the class-struggle; and the German capitalist papers are reporting him as "triturating Marx." For the rest, the attitude of Bernstein is that of the Social Democracy here in America; in other words, both are backnumbers, the old, old device to get jobs under Socialist colors by denying Socialism.

"M. M.," NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Ah, good man! The trouble with you is that you are not fighting in your Union. Do you imagine that men, still blind to the Revolution, fail to perceive the outlines of Revolution in your aspirations, and that they fail to perceive the presence of the Revolutionary fibre in your conduct? And do you imagine that Revolutionary talk, under such circumstances, can give sight to the blind and draw them on? Oh, no! Such talk only renders its subject ridiculous. It was on the slope, that you are now treading, that the German Kangaroos slided to their destruction, and from which they plumped into the bogs that they are now stuck fast in.

L. F., DURBAN, NATAL.—The exchanges are coming in. Spread the light. Your letter will be passed to the Sixteenth Assembly District. The DAILY PEOPLE'S colors are flying proud, defiant and unconquerable.

W. W. G., AUGUSTA, ME.—It is so only in seeming. Look at it closer by the light of historic experience, and you will change your mind on the score of "unnecessary S.L.P. severity." Do you recollect who were the most virulent anti-abolitionists in the South? Was it the large holders of slaves? When the issue was to go to the front in military array, when that was needed to save slavery and make head against abolitionism, then these large slave holders headed armies, and carried on war in civilized way. But before that time had arrived, was it they who rode abolitionists on rails, tar-and-feathered, and otherwise heaped ignominy on them? No; it was the small slave holders and their slum-followers, the white trash. So to-day. These small store-keepers, cigarshop-keepers, etc., etc., are to-day the most virulent assailers of Socialism. They are not at sea as to who is the Socialist. They recognize him in the S.L.P., and, the same as their prototypes the small slave-holders, they conduct in this generation a campaign against the S. L. P. with infamous weapons. This crew can not be lashed too severely. Whence the S. L. P. is and must be merciless towards the Kangaroo, along with his understrapper the Labor Fakir.

"EX-YORKER," GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—The Kangaroos are scurrying about and "like rats without a tail," they "are doing, doing, doing." We got them corralled and into a hole. See illustrated answer to "H. S. G., Butte, Mont," further down.

C. S., DUQUOIN, ILL.—You err if you imagine that there is the evidence of personal resentment in these columns. There is none such. The Socialist is not made of papier mache. He may display anger now and then; but it is not anger from personal motives; it is the very excusable anger at some trivial fellow who, by his triviality, makes one's work hard.

W. S., PHILA., PA.—B certainly is wrong when he says wages regulate the demand, meaning the demand for labor. Speaking generally, and having the right thing in mind, supply and demand regulate wages. The right thing to keep in mind is the law of values and prices applied to the merchandise labor-power.

O. S. COLUMBUS, O.—Your answer to Dave Rankin, the Cleveland, O., Populist, was a knock-out. Indeed, if that one man is all that there is of the S. L. P., then as you answered him, the statement throws complete discredit upon the ability of the Labor Fakir element of the whole country, seeing it is unable to defeat the plans of one solitary man. These Rankins don't seem to realize how they contradict themselves. As the Germans say: "Entweder, oder"—it is either one thing or the other. Either, indeed, all there is of the S. L. P. is just that one man,—and then he must be a portent, such as the world has never yet seen, and he can't be the "adventurer," the "nobody," the "clown" that these same Rankins at other times pronounce him to be; or he is the "adventurer," the "nobody," the "perfesser," the "clown" they say he is, and then the S.L.P., whose strong muscle of body and mind they constantly run up against, to their sorrow, must be the organization that they hate to admit it is. But we can all be unconcerned about what they think, or think they think. What they think don't change facts,—as they must mournfully admit.

J. Z. D., DETROIT, MICH.—The DAILY PEOPLE was founded last July 1. Within twenty-one days it will celebrate its first anniversary.

C. S., SOMERVILLE, N. J.—Shall hunt up the records for you.

O. H. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Miller and is doing no more than the majority that voted for the cowardly and imbecile Kautsky resolutions in the International Congress gave him "carte blanche" to do.

M. H. VALLEY OHIO, O.—Don't fear. Neither is the N. E. C. weakening, nor is it seeking for a chance to "pull the monkey's tail some more." The general vote called for by the N. E. C. on its answer to the Social Democracy was a wise step. Should there be lurking in the Party any hollow teeth, too bashful to drop off of themselves, this is the chance to find them out and get rid of them.

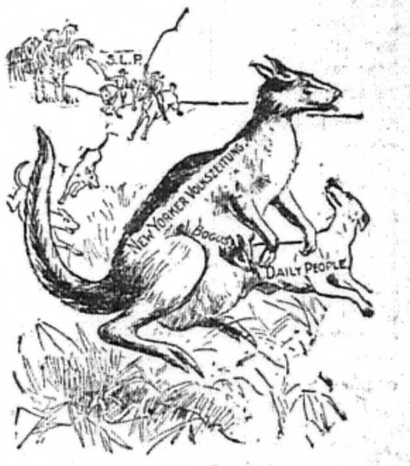
T. D., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Don't; don't come here with any such ghost stories. The "Volkszeitung" is thoroughly discredited. With a German population in Greater New York of over 219,277, mostly workingmen, and an existence of twenty-two years, it has dropped, from a one-time, circulation of 22,000, to less than 5,000 to-day. It has no power for good.

T. P. McT., NEW YORK.—A "joke by Macdonald?" No, indeed! That "conversation on a train" was a faithful, though, of course, condensed, report of the conversation actually engaged in by the gentlemen mentioned.

R. B., DERBY, CT.—The Sabbath is not an institution of Jesus: it is an institution of Moses. The comrade was right in his criticism.

T. J., ONEONTA, N. Y.—The Erie, Pa., "Public Ownershop" died some moons ago. It was not large enough for a grave for itself, so it was dumped into the grave whither a goodly crop of Social Democratic papers promptly wandered since their birth, not quite seven months ago.

H. S. G., BUTTE, MONT.—How stands the chase? The below will give you a pictorial representation, snap-shotted for your benefit:



AT THE ROUND-UP.

J. C. D., HOLYOKE, MASS.—The "Zukunft" is not an organ of the German Social Democracy, nor is the paper any way affiliated with the German party. It is a freak paper.

W. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Do you mean The Louse, by Stone, him whose alias is Nochim Zadig? or what other Stone do you refer to? There are several, some good, some bad, some indifferent. Be precise.

J. T. F., PORTLAND, ORE.—1. The circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE for the week ending June 1, was 10,220. This does not include special orders, but regular readers. Nor, of course, does this include the DAILY PEOPLE circulation. Of the above figure 8,475 are mail subscribers; the rest are through agents and office sales.

2. Yes, indeed, furious is the boycott that the Organized Scabbery brigade, aided not a little by the small fry politicians, is directing against the DAILY PEOPLE. But the DAILY PEOPLE symbolizes the Party, that speaks through it. It is a military square, like that of Wellington at Quatre Bras. It holds its own; wears out the enemy; and, with the aid of the reinforcements that are surely coming through the education it spreads, it is bound to roll the foe in the dust. As the S. L. P. is here to stay and win out, so is the DAILY PEOPLE.

F. A. W., LYNN, MASS.—The matter of John Scollard has been referred to the proper officers. His record will be investigated.

J. C. V., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The way the statement came to appear in your letter that Sieverman gave evidence in favor of Grady at Grady's trial, is that the statement appeared in one of the newspaper clippings that you sent along. That the company is a fire insurance, instead of a life insurance was purely a typographical error.

J. A. L., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—No such municipal program has come here.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, NEW YORK.—Take notice of the statement at the head of this column. No questions are answered that do not bear true signature and address.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Minnesota State Committee

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4.—At the regular meeting of the State Committee last night there were present S. Johnsen, Spettel, J. W. Johnson, Hammond, and Secretary Davidson. Hanson and Olson were excused. Communications from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; from Wayzata, Duluth, Two Harbors; St. Cloud, Winona, Red Wing, Henning, Red Lake Falls, St. Paul and Independence, Minn., were read and matters disposed of. The vote for State Secretary and State Committee was convassed, as follows: For Sate Secretary, Chas. W. Davidson received a unanimous vote, and was declared elected. For State Committee:

	Sec. M'p'l's.	Sec. St.P'l.	Total.
Thos. Van Lear	17	1	18
Thos. Russell	9	0	9
J. W. Johnson	21	15	36
Peter Lindbom	21	6	27
P. C. Hall	20	6	26
M. A. Overby	11	0	11
F. Hayek	6	8	14
S. Johnson	16	14	30
A.W.M.Anderson	5	9	14
Geo. F. Spettel	19	15	34
A. Worm	9	15	24
Robert Peterson	2	6	8
Hank Smith	2	7	9
W.B.Hammond	0	17	17

Thos. Van Lear, J. W. Johnson, Peter Lindbom, P. C. Hall, S. Johnson, Geo. F. Spettel and A. Worm were declared elected. Frank Lind, J. W. Crossfield, V. C. Koneczny and Gust. Larson were elected mmbers at large. The vote on the appeal of Section Duluth from the decision of the State Committee in the cases of Roemer and Orchard was canvassed as follows—the question being, "Shall the decision of the State Committee be sustained?"—

Section.	—Roemer— Yes.	No.	—Orchard— Yes.	No.
St. Paul	9	0	9	0
Henning	6	0	6	0
Winona	6	4	0	10
Minneapolis	15	5	15	6
Duluth	0	10	2	8
Members-at-large	3	0	3	0
	39	19	35	24

Sections Red Wing and Lake City did not vote. A majority having sustained the decision of the State Committee, the Secretary was directed to so notify the contestants. On motion, John R. Sandahl, a member-at-large, living in St. Paul, was directed to join Section St. Paul. Receipts, $17.14. Appropriations, Administration, $1.59; due stamps, $7; supplies, 40c. On behalf of the twin city joint excursion committee, Hammond presented to the committee a new emblem zinc etching.

W. B. HAMMOND, Rec. Sec'y.

New Jersey State Committee.

Meeting of New Jersey State Executive Committee was held June 6, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

Present—Duggan, Hoffman, Mattick, Wilson, Wittel, Cohen.

Absent—Walker.

Hoffman elected chairman.

Minutes of last meeting read, corrected and approved as corrected.

Correspondence—Letters from sections Essex County, Hudson County and Passaic County nominating Newark as the place to hold State Convention on June 30th.

Also letters from Section Union County, Comrades Kuhn and W. S. Dalton, regarding Circuit organization and finances.

Financial secretary's report accepted.

Treasurers' report showed receipts, $21, expenditures, $20.

Voted that as Newark is the only place nominated for the holding of the State Convention that it be declared elected.

Voted that secretary issue call for convention.

Voted that State Committee give a reception and entertainment to the delegates of the convention on the evening of June 30th at the party headquarters for the mutual benefit of the headquarters and the Circuit Agitation Fund.

Voted that 1,500 tickets be printed and circulated among the sections.

Voted that the fakirs' typographical label be omitted from printed matter.

Voted that a committee of three be elected to act as an entertainment committee in conjunction with the Essex County Socialist Club.

Wilson, Wittel, Cohen elected as Entertainment Committee.

Voted to put notice of call and of reception in all party papers.

Voted that D. A. 4 be invited to send a fraternal delegate to State Convention.

Voted that $5 be placed at the disposal of the secretary to send six months' subs of the WEEKLY PEOPLE to prospective members in unorganized towns.

Voted that committee of one be elected to assist the secretary in drawing up report for the convention.

Wilson elected as such committee.

Voted to adjourn until June 20th.

LOUIS COHEN, Secretary.

o the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey:

You are hereby notified that the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey is called to meet at the headquarters of the Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, on Sunday, June 30, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, to select a seat for State Committee, to consider ways and means of propaganda and to transact any business that may regularly come before it.

You are hereby instructed to elect delegates upon the following basis:

One delegate shall be elected from each general committee, one delegate by each branch and one delegate at large from each section having two or more subdivisions. The State Executive Committee will be represented by its secretary.

Credential blanks will be furnished in due time.

All organizations are requested to instruct delegates so as to bring all important matters before the convention.

Sections are cautioned to see that their membership are in good standing, as delegates from organizations not in good standing will not be seated.

By order New Jersey State Executive Committee,

LOUIS COHEN, Secretary.

S. L. P. of Canada.

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, held June 3. Comrade Bryce in the chair. Ashplant, Appleton, and Pickworth absent without excuse.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted with correction so as to read "for seat of Board of Appeals, Toronto, Hamilton, and Vancouver," instead of "Toronto and Hamilton" only.

National Secretary read communication from National Secretaryv Kuhn of United States, S. L. P., re one Lackey of Nelson, B. C., never known to have been a member of S. L. P.

Communications from New York, Vancouver and London received. Secretary instructed to reply to same.

Financial report of National Secretary handed in duly audited and signed, ordered filed.

A vote of censure was passed on Comrade Ashplant for unparalleled negligence of duties as treasurer. Secretary instructed to write informing him that his book and financial statement must be placed in the hands of the auditing committee at once, as per instructions of last meeting.

Full reports for termination of time of office of N. E. C. show the date to be April 1, each year. Adjourned,

I. P. COURTENAY, Rec. Sec.

To the Comrades in Massachusetts.

Having been placed in nomination by Section Lynn for Secretary of the Commonwealth, by Section Fall River for Auditor, and by Section Salem for Attorney-General, I wish to say that I appreciate the honor of being a candidate of the Party for any office, and I will be pleased if I am nominated, but it must be understood thatI desire the Party to nominate any one who may be able to add more strength to the ticket. I have chosen to accept the nomination of Section Lynn, not because I love Section Lynn comrades more than I do the comrades in Fall River and Salem, but because I hope some time to occupy the position of Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I am bending all my energies to the future success of the Socialist Labor Party at the polls, and I will continue to so exert myself whether honored by being the nominee of the Party for any office or not. Hoping the comrades will select a ticket for this campaign which will help us on the road to future success, I remain fraternally,

JEREMIAH O'FIHELLY.

Abington, Mass. June 3.

Section Cambridge, Mass.

The following have been elected officers of the section for ensuing six months.

Organizer—Alfred Fuglestad, 37 Crescent avenue, North Cambridge.

Corresponding Secretary — Edgar E. Chester.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer — Nils T. Fuglestad.

Auditing Committee—William Ryan, John W. Ducharme, William H. Doss.

Grievance Committee—Thos. Waddel, Alfred Fuglestad, Edgar E. Chester.

Literary Agent—John W. Ducharme, 494 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridgeport.

To Senders of Notices.

In sending in notices make them as brief and concise as possible. Notices should be written on a separate sheet of paper WITHOUT any other matter on it. The paper should be large enough to allow margin at top for heading and to avoid pasting. Do not crowd your writing.

To S. T. & L. A. Machinists.

Striking machinists of S. T. & L. A. are requested to report everything concerning the strikes to committee elected by the Executive Board for that purpose. Reports will be received between 6 and 8 o'clock Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in D. A. 49's office.

By order of the Executive Board,

SECRETARY.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem & Easton, Pa.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, Pa., of the S. L. P., held another joint meeting on Sunday, June 2nd at the Allentown Labor Lyceum to hear the report of the delegate to the State Convention. The comrades of Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence. Even some of the Allentown comrades were missing, while Comrade Wissmer put in appearance on his wheel from far off Quakertown. The report of the delegate was received and a lengthy discussion followed. It was thought advisable to have a computation made of the amount of literature distributed through the State during the year, also to have a system adopted by which information could be obtained as to the circulation of the party press. A desire was expressed to have the future State conventions held in places more centrally located. Section Bethlehem announced the holding of a picnic on June 16 and Section Easton on July 4th to which comrades and sympathizers were invited. The next joint meeting will be held at Easton, July 7th where the press committee is to report.

THE SECRETARY.

Section San Antonio, Texas, S. L. P.

Open air meetings every Sunday at 5.30 p. m. on Main Plaza. The public is requested to ask questions after the speaking on all matters pertaining to the Labor Movement. A full supply of sound Socialist literature for sale and for free distribution. Sample copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE can be obtained at every meeting and subscriptions taken for same. Wake up, ye wage slaves of both sexes and all colors, and learn that there is something elsse worth striving for besides a full(?) dinner pail.

THE AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Pittsburg, Kan., Attention.

Local 338, S. T. & L. A. of Pittsburg, Kansas, is to be given a set of the Century Encyclopedia and Dictionary. It headed the list with 3732.

Daily People Birthday Gift.

Previously acknowledged	$54.98
T. A. Devane, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
Fred Hug, N. Y. City	1.00
Aug. Bracker, N. Y. City	1.00
N. Van Kervoorde, Sioan, N. Y.	5.00
E. Moonelis, N. Y. City	1.00
Socialist Literary Society, City	1.00
John Heidenreich, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Ernest Leske, Newars, N. J.	1.00
Otto Ruckser, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
John Larson, New Haven, Conn.	.50
F. Serrer, New Haven, Conn.	.50
J. E. Farrell, Bakersfield, Cal.	1.00
C. D. Lavin, Bakersfield, Cal.	1.00
P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y.	2.00
C. A. Johnson and wife, Minneapolis, Minn	2.00
E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn	1.00
L. F. D., Duluth, Minn	1.00
A. Brockton, S. D., through J. O'Fihelly	1.00
G. S. H., N. Y. City	1.00
Stanton Pleasure and Educational Club, N. Y. City	25.00
Julius Hammer, N. Y. City	10.00
Total	$113.98

AUGUST RUBACH DEAD!

Comrade August Rubach of the Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, Socialist Labor Party, died at 3.30 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday of last week.

Comrade Rubach has been in poor health for some time. His illness was due to a clubbing which he received at the hands of the police during the Brooklyn trolley strike of 1895.

Comrade Rubach who was employed as a conductor, went out with the men and took an active part in the strike.

Because of his activity he was evidently singled out for "punishment" by the police. So brutally was he clubbed that he lay a long time in the hospital. Partial paralysis set in and he was never the same man again. His death last Tuesday adds one more indictment to the capitalist system.

Allegheny County, Pa.

Workingmen in Allegheny County should attend the lectures held at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Sundays at 3 p. m.

June 16th—We are all going to the S. L. P. boat excursion.

June 23rd—S. Schulberg. Subject: "Socialist Methods and Tactics."

June 30th—John F. Taylor. Subject: "Capitalist Methods and Tactics."

July 7th—H. A. Goff, Sr. Subject: "The Philosophy of Socialism."

July 14th—James McConnell. Subject: "Patriotism."

July 21st—D. E. Gilchrist. Subject: "Economic Organizations."

July 28th—Wm. Adams. Subject: "Reform Movements."

Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Section Milwaukee, S. L. P.

Section Milwaukee has made arrangements for a mass meeting of the Tannery Workers of this city, the object being to organize an Alliance. The meeting will be held Saturday evening, June 15th at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth street. Every member of the section who belongs to a pure and simple union should be present as Comrade Fred Kalbitz of Chicago is to deliver the address on the "Aims and Objects of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

This is the first time that we are endeavoring to attack the fakirs on their own ground, so bring every one you can to make this meeting a success.

FRANK R. WILKE, Organizer.

To Rhode Island Comrades.

The annual excursion of the Socialist Labor Party occurs Sunday, June 16, on Steamer Bay Queen, to Newport, with sail around the Bay.

It is hoped that every comrade in the State will be on hand and bring friends and strive to make the affair a success. The proceeds will be devoted to propaganda for the State and City elections in the Fall. Tickets only 35 cents; music and refreshments on the boat. Come and enjoy the day with the S. L. P.

THOS. F. HERRICK,
For Rhode Island State Com.

Dalton's Itinerary for the Central Coal District.

Arita	June 14
Brockwayville	" 15
Kane	" 16
"	" 17
Warren	" 18
Erie	" 19

Warning to Custom Shoemakers.

Custom Shoemakers are warned to keep away from New York as there is a general strike on in the shops here.

Team men are notified that there is a strike at Francis O'Neil's, Broadway and Twenty-eight street.

FORKER'S TOUR EXTENDED

To Include the Principal Cities in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Arrangements have been made to extend Max Forker's German Agitation tour to the above States. His itinerary will be as follows:

Buffalo, June 14th and 15th.
Cleveland, June 16th.
Detroit, June 17th.
Chicago, June 18th, 19th, 20th.
Milwaukee, June 21st and 22nd.
Sheboygan, June 23rd.
Indianapolis, June 24th.
Cincinnati, June 25th.
Pittsburg, June 27th.

The dates for other Pennsylvania cities and Baltimore are not yet definitely fixed. These will be published later.

Forker in Buffalo.

Max Forker of the Socialist Labor Party will speak in German on Saturday evening, June 15 at Holberger's Hall, 1237 Genesee street, near Latour street.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to bring their German speaking friends.

German Mass Meeting in Cleveland, Ohio.

Comrade Max Forker will speak next Sunday, June 16th at 3 p. m., at Schloss' Hall, 356 Ontario street (German American Bank Building), top floor. Every reader of THE PEOPLE should attend and bring his German friends.

COMMITTEE.

S. L. P. Lectures In Dayton, Ohio.

Lectures will be delivered under the auspices of Section Dayton, S. L. P., at its hall, No. 34 Davies Building, as follows:

June 13th—"What Socialism is, and Its Assurance as the Coming Order of Society," by Henry J. Kastner.

Lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m. The audience is invited to ask questions on the subject of the lecture and on matters pertaining to Socialism and Socialist tactics generally. Admission free.

Workingmen and women are cordially invited to attend these lectures, which will be made interesting as well as instructive.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., was held on Friday evening, June 7th with the District Master Workman August Gilhaus in the chiar. Roll call of officers showed the D. M. W. Gilhaus present; D. W. F. Krinks, present; D. Sec. Brower, absent in Newark, N. J.; D. S. at A. Rasmussen, present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Reports of committees:

Grievance Committee reported that after having gone through the evidence in the case of Pioneer Cigarmakers Allianve, L. A. 141, vs. Edward Coleman, and having carefully considered the same, they recommended that Edward Coleman be reinstated.

On motion the report of the Grievance Committee in this case was concurred in, comrade Stark of L. A. 141 voting against.

Reports of locals:

L. A. 19, Waiters' Alliance, reported that some of their members had gone out on strike against a reduction in wages, and members of the German Waiters' Union had taken the place of the Alliance men; the German Waiters' Union instructed their members to go to work in this place as soon as they heard that the Alliance men had gone out.

L. A. 98 reported that they sold 48 tickets for the Dictionary and Cyclopedia; also that some of their members are on strike through the nine hour movement.

L. A. 170, Lithographers, nothing to report.

L. A. 274, New York machinists, reported they had sold 100 tickets for the Cyclopedia and Dictionary. Had a discussion on the strike matter at their last meeting and decided to assess their members, and also ask that an appeal for financial assistance be sent out by the G. E. B.

L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, reported they had sold 49 tickets for the dictionary; trade pretty busy and the local getting along well.

L. A. 1028, Musicians, reported progress. Had taken 15 tickets for cyclopedia and dictionary.

L. A. 208, Shoeworkers, nothing special to report.

L. A.'s 1, DAILY PEOPLE Alliance, 83, Typographical Alliance, 215, Book Workers' Alliance, 2394, Shoeworkers, and 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, absent.

Section New York reported that they would hold a festival on July 4th and requested the district to assist in disposing of tickets for the same.

On motion it was decided to accept 200 tickets, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the same.

New business:

Secretary was instructed to notify L. A. 19 that comrade Lustig refuses to retract a certain statement which he had made before his local, after being ordered to do so by this district and that he will not be allowed on the floor of D. A. 49 again until he complies with the order of the district.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned. SECRETARY.

TYPEWRITING.

Agreements, notices of meetings, constitutions and all kinds of typewriting don at the shortest possible notice.

K. PRYCR,
2 to 6 New Reade St., New York.

NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, June 8, was again largely taken up with the doings of the International Machinists' strike.

The week was ushered in by the declaration of defiance issued by the Metal Trades Association; a declaration which in substance antagonizes the International Machinists at every point.

It declares substantially the right of the employers to manage their business as they see fit, in the matter of hours, wages, employment of union or non-union men, etc., etc.

In pursuance with this declaration many shops, especially in Buffalo, Hartford, Newark, and elsewhere, have revoked their agreements with the International Association, thus creating renewed strikes.

The International, on the other hand, has met the declaration of the employers by the passage of a resolution at the Toronto convention, in which they hurl back defiance and state that they never will accept any modification of their demand or resume labor until the shorter workday is an accomplished fact.

With this end in view, it was decided to affiliate with the Allied Metal Trades Association, an association formed of various employes' organizations.

It was in addition decided to sell the Spanish-American war bonds which the International has in its treasury. These bonds will realize very little.

The International is very much in need of money. Despite the assurance of the "leaders" that there was a $2,000,000 fund with which to pay strike benefits, there is very little money on hand.

This is a cause of grumbling and desertion on all sides. Many large firms are content to wait until the machinists are starved into submission by this criminal condition of affairs. Many of them have also taken advantage of it to start up again in several cities.

It is not likely in view of these facts that the threatened "general strike" on the railroads will be ordered.

This action has already been foreshadowed in the Toronto convention's condemnation of the action of the New York Central Railroad machinists at Depew, N. Y., in striking in "an unconstitutional manner."

Taking it all in all, the end of the third week of the machinists' strike leaves conditions in an unsettled and unpromising state, there having been no gains and no prospect of victory in sight.

Next to the machinists' strike that of the 3,000 papermakers of Holyoke, who struck in twenty-seven mills in sympathy with the firemen's demands for an eight-hour day and an increase of 25 cents attracted greatest notice.

It was feared, at first, that this strike would develop into an industrial conflict of vast proportions, so thorough was its organization, but this turned out to be unfounded. A compromise was effected in which the men agreed to wait ten days, after which a "settlement was to be effected." Already have the fakirs taken advantage of this "victory" to invite "friends of labor' and politicians of high and low degree, who never helped labor one iota, during the strike or on any other occasion, to take part in a jubliation meeting to be held this week!

In Albany there was a great deal of unrest during the past week that should cause the Holyoke paper makers to stop and think.

This interest was due to the threatened renewal of the Albany car strike of three weeks ago: a strike which was declared a "victory."

It appears that despite this "victory" the company has been systematically victimizing the men most prominent in that strike by discharging them for "reasons of economy." Of course, this action is taken for the purpose of intimidating the remaining men, and making it possible, thereby, for the company to carry out its non-union policy.

Let us hope the Holyoke "victory" is none such: though we fear it is.

There were other strikes as follows: The street car men of Terre Haute and Brazil, Ind., went on strike for the reinstatement of two firemen who had been promised an increase of wages, but were discharged instead.

The car men of Detroit, Mich., to the number of 800 demanded an increase of 2 cents per hour, and twelve hours' pay but withdrew their demands upon the refusal of the United Railway Company to grant them.

The street car motormen and conductors of Deyton, O., decided to accept their company's proposition, which consisted of a refusal to recognize their union or arbitrate matters, but to treat each man individually.

One hundred men employed in the construction of an electric railway at Cumberland, Md., sturck for a ten-minute lunch time at 9 a. m. What a contrast to the two foregoing items.

50 girls employed as tuckers, in the shirt waist factory of Goldsmith & Co., 325 Broadway, N. J., were locked out, because they refused to obey the whimsical demands of Mr. Goldsmith, who wishes them to give up their Saturday half-holiday and remain in the factory all day, though there was no work to do and they were not paid for so remaining.

The carpenters at Newtown, Mass., struck for an eight hour day, while those at Halifax, N. S., struck for a nine-hour, day and an increase per hour

One hundred and twenty-five quarrymen at Westerly, R. I., struck for an eight hour day with nine hours' pay.

The spinners of Mohawk Manufacturing Company at Oswego, N. Y., struck for an increase of wages.

At Johannesburg, South Africa, the diamond miners struck against the military order fixing wages at five shillings (1.25 per day).

The building laborers employed in Summitt avenue, West Hoboken, struck against non-union labor.

Besides these strikes, there was a noteworthy lock-out settlement.

This occurred in the works of the National Cash Register Company, of "workers betterment" fame, Dapyton, O. The company wins as its proposition involving the discharge of the four men whose reinstatement was demanded—the demand which caused the lock-out—was accepted without modification. Then, as to emphasize their debasement, the employees of the company attended the funeral of one of the owners of the company, in a body.

And yet, some people wonder why the enslavement connected with the "worker's betterment" idea is not appreciated by the working class!

General Executive Board.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., was held on Thursday evening, June 6, with the following members present: Murphy, Gilhaus, Ebert, O'Rourke, and Brower. Katz speaking in Brooklyn.

Communications:—

One from R. A. Habershaw, of L. A. 204, Pawtucket, R. I., stating that the Local had been reorganized, and is now doing active work.

Received and filed.

One from L. A. 348, Textile Workers, of Fulton, N. Y., giving report of their Local and asking information about due stamps.

Attended to by the Secretary.

Communications were also received from Milwaukee, Wis.; San Francisco, Cal.; Brisben, Pa.; Salem, Mass.; Buena Vista, Pa.; London, Ont.; Cleveland, O.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Lynn, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Jersey City, N. J.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Allegheny, Pa.; River Point, R. I.; Washington, D. C.; Haverhill, Mass.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Hartford, Ct., forwarding money, asking general information, etc.

Communication was received from L. A. 185, Boston, Mass., enclosing $5.25 for the strikers of the U. S. Butter Extractor Company, of Newark, N. J. Received, and Secretary instructed to forward the money to the strikers.

One from Karl Wallberg, secretary of the Iron and Metal Workers N. T. A. No. 6, requesting the Board to issue an appeal for financial aid for the S. T. & L. A. machinists who are out on strike throughout the country.

Action: That secretary be instructed to send out an appeal for the striking machinists. All moneys to be forwarded to W. L. Brower, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City, and same will be acknowledged and report of receipts will be printed in THE PEOPLE.

The strike of the Alliance machinists of the Sprague Electric Company of Newark, N. J., was discussed at some length, and it was finally decided by the Board to consider this matter a shop strike.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

Union County Excursion.

The excursion of Section Union County was held last Sunday. A large crowd attended, and the affair was a success, both financially and socially. A three-decked barge was comfortably filled, and dancing and music by Drake's band served to enliven the occasion. The first intention was to sail up the Hudson, but the wealthy people along the Hudson do not wish workingmen's excursions to go up the river, so they got an injunction restraining them from doing so.

The excursion started from Elizabethport at ten o'clock, and sailed up the East River to North Beach, which was reached at two o'clock. At three o'clock the return was started, and home was reached a short time after eight. It was voted a most pleasant and enjoyable event.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, vest pocket size	70c. per 100
Application cards	40c. per 100
Dues cards	40c. per 100
Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order only)	67c. each

Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit orders for they involve useles expense and trouble.

"The Workers' Republic."

We learn that thenewly formed "Workers' Publishing Company" have taken over the business of printing and publishing the "Workers' Republic, the official organ of the Irish Socialist Republican Party. For some time back the journal in question has been produced by the voluntary labor of the members of the Dublin branch of that body, and has in consequence appeared after a somewhat irregular fashion, but is now established on a strickly business basis, and will, we understand, be published regularly on the first Saturday of every month.

It will be a twelve page paper, and each issue will contain besides its usual features, a complete work on Socialism which will afterwards be published in pamphlet form. The price of the paper will be one penny per copy, or two shillings per annum, post free to any part of the Postal Union. Address, 138 Upper Abbey street, Dublin, Ireland.

S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

Pepin's Dates In Minnesota.

Wabasha, June 12, 13, 14.
Winona, June 15, 16.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending Saturday, June 8th was interesting in that it reflected to what extent the concentrated capitalist industry of this country is influencing the capitalist industry of the world.

THE PEOPLE has already pointed out how American competition in the world's markets is about to effect a revolution in the capitalism of England.

We do not believe, however, that it has as yet been pointed out how this competition acts in the other European countries.

A despatch from Prague, Bohemia reveals the fact that 34 chambers of commerce in Germany, 6 in Russia, and 9 in Austria have approved the Bohemian manufacturers' proposal for a Pan-European Congress to consider plans for fighting American competition.

It has been pointed out by European newspapers, especially German ones, that such a "defensive alliance" on the part of Europe is an absolute necessity, if Eurpoean industry is to successfully combat that of America.

We fear, however, that the Europeans will have to learn the lesson that has been forced upon England, before they realize their situation.

England has grasped the fact that its capitalism, when considered from a technical and financial standpoint, is not abreast of that of America, that it is not as highly perfected mechanically, or as well organized economically, or as free industrially, i. e., unrestrained by trades-unionism, as is the capitalism of America, which because of these facts, surpasses it in competition in the world's markets.

Therefore England has concluded to readjust its industrial affairs accordingly.

The Europeans will have to do likewise. The combining of isolated aggregations of capital for protective purposes only is not enough. There must be a consolidation of capital, with all the economies that it implies, for cheap productive and competitive purposes also, then the Europeans may possibly win.

American capitalists, realizing the secret of their own success in the world's markets, are not lying awake nights in fear of Pan-European Congresses, but are going right on with the work of concentrating industry.

The public was informed during the week that Morgan is behind a $20,000,000 watch and watch material trust, the goods of which will be manufactured in the United States, thus avoiding the incorporation of Swiss materials. The Swiss watchmakers intend to fight this trust. How is not quite clear or apparent.

Again the news of the week informs us J. P. Morgan is said to be behind an attempt to form a soft coal combine along the Kanawha and Michigan railroad in West Virginia.

The combine will include 13 companies with a daily output of 8,250 tons of coal and 450 of coke. Morgan's combine of soft coal is however surpassed by the purchase of the Standard Oil Co., which secured the entire Pocohantas coal field in West Virginia from the Flat Top Land Association, paying $13,000,000 therefor.

A recently incorporated corporation, the Anglo-American Zinz and Lead Co., capital $8,00,0000 has acquired seven-eighths of the properties in the Joplin (Missouri) field, which is the zinc center of America.

Twelve chlorimation and cyanide mills in Colorado were brought by a New York syndicate for $3,500,000. They will be turned over to the American Smelting and Refining Co. (the Smelter Trust), for $5,000,000.

A $10,000,000 consolidation of 16 of the largest shovel manufacturing concerns of the United States, located at Pittsburg is being formed.

Fifteen sewer-pipe plants, with a capital of $7,000,000 located at Cleveland, O., are about to merge.

The Imperial Dry Goods Co. capital $1,000,000 proposes to establish department stores in the principal towns of Pennsylvania.

A new tobacco company, the Consolidated has been incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $30,000,000. It will issue four per cent debenture bonds to acquire the Continental and the American Tobacco Companies, also the American Cigar Co. The American and the Continental Companies, have combined capital of $166,190,000.

The American Shirt and Collar Co. is a $20,000,000 linen goods manufacturers' trust, including eight of the largest firms in the business, which the week evolved.

A combine to be capitalized at from $15,000,000 to $20,000 000 for the purpose of controlling the redwood interests on the Pacific Coast, is being formed.

Eighteen retail lumber dealers at Patchogue, L. I. formed a combine with a capital of $1,250,000.

Chas. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, purchased the Bethlehem Steel Co. "to protect his own interests."

The Conemaugh Cteel Co. is a new steel combine, formed to merge or absorb the Cambria, Pennsylvania, Bethlehem, Phoenx, Alan Wood and several minor steel and iron companies. Of course, it is a "formidable rival" of the 1,500 million dollar steel trust, though its capital is but $50,000,000.

In addition to the aforementioned consolidations and incorporations there were two noteworthy increases of capital.

The first was that of the Cambria Steel Co., from 16,000,000 to $50,000,000, which is to be used for the formation of the Conemaugh Co., it is sasid; the second was that of the Amalgamated Copper Co., from $75,000,000 to $155,000,000. Let the Europeans go and do likewise if they wish to defeat American competition.

In the meanwhile the working class should prepare to socialize the concentrated industry which is sure to be the outcome of this international struggle.

Let these prepare to expropriate the expropriators.